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AS-SADAT RULED BY FORCE OF PERSONALITY ALONE

AU091255 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Mikhail Noev commentary]

[Text] The murder of President as-Sadat has had particularly strongly repercussions not only in the unstable internal-political situation in Egypt but also in the whole Middle East. area. His death will undoubtedly put to a heavy test the future of a series of processes and diplomatic agreements in which the Egyptian leader's personality played a role.

The greatest anxiety over As-Sadat's death can be expected in Tel Aviv. It is there that many times, though unofficially, concern has been expressed over the future of bilateral relations in the event that As-Sadat left the political scene. Only few days ago, similar apprehensions, in connection with the unrest in Egypt, were expressed by General Eytan, chief of staff of the Israeli Army, who emphasized that if the Egyptian president fell, the "peaceful agreement between the two countries could be stymied."

There is also concern in Washington. This was clearly shown in the speed and seriousness with which the Senate was informed of As-Sadat's murder. Any change in the foreign political course of Egypt that is outside the framework of the "strategic cooperation" would be a grave threat to the goals of U.S. strategy in the Middle East, which has been built up for years, as well as to the "defense of vital interests" -- as it is cynically called by the White House.

This concern will also be shared by the ruling circles in Sudan and Somalia, which have closely linked their dangerous plans with Egypt to exert pressure on the countries in the horn of Africa and in Libya.

But why does the death of a man actually cause such varying and deep shocks? This is because Egypt, as a country participating in all the imperialistic and Zionist conspiracies and designs in the Middle East, was led by As-Sadat's personality and not by the Egyptian people. As-Sadat was the man who imposed with terror the disgraceful Camp David "peace" on Egypt, isolated the Egyptian people from the just struggle of their Arab brothers and promised Egyptian land for a base for the U.S. militarism. The policy of As-Sadat (and the policy of the clique around his "throne") had nothing in common with the legitimate interests of his country and that is why his personality was the identity of the country. Now, with the disappearance of the personality, the identity will also disappear. As-Sadat's policy was deeply alien and hostile to the vast strata of the people and to the progressive forces. They have clearly expressed their negative attitude toward this policy with the unrest which has shaken the country for many months.

This categorical stand by the Egytpian people, who have remained loyal to their free and democratic traditions regardless of the terror, and who have always felt themselves to be a component of the anti-imperialist front, is due to the reality of As-Sadat's death which could put an end to one of the most disgraceful periods in Egyptian history. This is the main reason that is causing confusion and anxiety in the reaction's camp.

TEXT OF ZHIVKOV TOAST TO ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

AU071758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at a dinner in Sofia on 3 October in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Labor Party and President of Angola]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

Dear friends from the People's Republic of Angola,

We are expressing our spontaneous joy at the fact that you, the representatives of the fraternal, militant and indomitable country of Angola are among us.

In you, Comrade dos Santos, we welcome a loyal son of the Angolan people and the worthy successor of the ideas, the cause and legacy of Dr Agostinho Neto, the leader of the Angolan revolution.

We welcome all guests here present as sons and daughters of heroic Angola and as our brothers in ideas and struggle.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further stated as follows:

Comrade dos Santos, this is your first official friendly visit to Bulgaria. It is also, furthermore, proof of the long-standing friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties, countries and peoples. I am convinced that you feel the same way. It is a particular pleasure for us, that you, our Angolan friends are among us on the eve of the celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, that you are visiting us only a few days after the nationwide holiday devoted to the 90th anniversary of the revolutionary Bulgarian Marxist-Leninist party. Even if it is only for a few days you will have the opportunity to see the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to become familiar with the achievements of our people in socialist creative efforts of all Bulgarian people, who are now enthusiastically implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

We, the communists, even when we are statesmen, remain simple human beings, and we are by no means devoid of sentimentalism. This of course, is a peculiar kind of sentimentalism, it is our own communist brand of sentimentalism. I, for example, would now like to remember the beautiful days of autumn 1978, the wonderful days we spent in Luanda, and our talks with the unforgettable Agostinho Neto, as well as with you, the other leaders of Angola. These were days full of sunshine, when our two delegations mapped out the main trends of cooperation between our two countries, parties and peoples. We placed this cooperation on solid foundations by signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation, as well as a number of other documents.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further expressed his deep conviction that the present visit paid by Comrade dos Santos to Bulgaria will give inspiration to new ideas and give a new impetus to the further consolidation and intensification of fraternal friendship on the unshakable bases of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dwelling on the international situation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that in the past few years this situation has been considerably aggravated, adding that the United States and certain other imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist forces are responsible for this aggravation.

This is precisely why there can be no more important and no more crucial task than the preservation of peace in international politics today, Comrade Zhivkov pointed out. It is the duty of all states, great and small, the duty of their leaders and of their politicians, cultural leaders, scientists and other public figures, the duty of all sensible people to contribute to the acceptance of the proposals submitted by the USSR which comprehensively map out the only correct path toward an alleviation of international tension, toward halting the arms race and toward disarmament, toward the liquidation of hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world, and toward a consolidation of mutual trust among peoples and states. In joint action with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria actively participates in the struggle to eliminate the danger of a new war and to defend peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov devoted special attention in his speech to decolonization in Africa and to the policy conducted by the United States and the other imperialist states in this respect.

More than 20 years have elapsed since decolonization in Africa began its victorious progress. There are 50 independent states on this continent today and they are members of the United Nations. The majority of them, as members of the nonaligned countries movement, are playing an ever increasing role in the settlement of some of the major international problems.

Our people rejoice at the fact that the majority of African peoples have rejected the capitalist path of development and are devoting their efforts to the construction of a society where exploitation does not exist, a socialist society. As we see, however, imperialism cannot resign itself to this situation and is trying to restore its lost positions in those countries, either through diktat and blackmail, or through aggression and gross interference in the domestic affairs of these indepedent states. Imperialism is establishing military bases and trying to involve certain African states in military alliances, and arranging conflicts and hotbeds of tension in those areas.

We are well aware of one fact: The facist regime in South Africa, which has become the main striking force of international imperialism, of colonialism and of apartheid with the support of the U.S. administration, is constantly expanding its subversive activities and interfering in the domestic affairs of numerous sovereign African states. The armed aggression carried out by Angola is a new confirmation of this fact. Our Bulgarian people are angrily reacting against the predatory attacks of the racist South African regime and are raising their voices of protests, insisting that the aggressors should withdraw at once.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov once more expressed our country's solidarity with the struggle of the South African peoples. He declared as follows in this connection: The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always rendered assistance and will continue to render active support to the peoples of Namibia and of the South African Republic in their legitimate and just struggle to achieve true freedom and independence.

In closing his toast, Comrade Todor Zhivkov states as follows:

By decision of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I just presented to you the Stara Planina Order. The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria bestows this high decoration upon our most meritorious friends. You are now one of them, Comrade dos Santos!

I wish you a long life and vigorous health, with all my heart, so that you may lead the people of Angola and the MPLA -- Labor Party along the path of building a new socialist society!

After congratulating Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos on receiving this high Bulgarian decoration, Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast to the health of the Angolan leader and of those accompamying him, as well as to the consolidation and prosperity of Bulgarian-Angolan friendship!

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Denmark's Petersen

AU082045 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, emphasized: "The favorable development of Bulgaro-Danish relations provides good reason to maintain that there are broad possibilities for their further deepening, which will be in our mutual interest".

Today, accepting the credentials of Mr Lorenz Petersen, Denmark's newly appointed ambassador to Bulgaria, he pointed out that Bulgaria will continue to make efforts for consolidating the peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples in Europe and in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that the Madrid meeting will end successfully and will contribute to consolidating the process of detente on the European continent.

The Danish ambassador pointed out that his government welcomes with satisfaction the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and hopes that in this atmosphere an expanding of their economic cooperation will be obtained on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Bulgaria and Denmark signed their first visa-free regime agreement between states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in 1967. The two countries were also initiators of the UN resolution on expanding the relations between European states.

The visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Copenhagen and of Mr (Jens Oto Krag) to Sofia contributed greatly to the expanding of Bulgaro-Danish cooperation.

The two countries maintain good economic relations. In 1975 they signed an important treaty on developing relations in the spheres of the economy, industry, science and technology, which was followed by exchange of visits of numerous political figures and specialists.

In their recent economic cooperation they also applied many new moderns forms such as in industrial cooperation -- the fulfillment of joint projects, joint development and research work in the field of animal-breeding, plant-growing and other farming branches.

Contacts in the sphere of culture are also making considerable contribution to developing bilateral relations and better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples.

Swedish Ambassador

AU082014 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA) -- Underlining the favourable development of Bulgaro-Swedish relations over the last few years, Bulgaria's State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "Official government-level contacts increase, the trade has expanded, techno-scientific cooperation is developing, cooperation and in the cultural sphere have been considerably expanded".

Today he received Mr (Hans Anders Anden), the newly appointed Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "The Bulgarian people and government highly esteem the interest and attention on the part of Sweden to the historic event in the history of the Bulgarian state - the 1300th anniversary of its founding, for which we are sincerely grateful".

He also stressed that Bulgaria highly appreciates Sweden's policy of active neutrality - an important stabilizing factor in Europe and in the world.

On his part Mr (Hans Anders Anden), also emphasized that the sincere and friendly relations which have always existed between the two countries, have strengthened and developed for the last few years, and expressed his firm conviction that they will continue to expand.

ZHIVKOV GREETS WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

AU090941 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Oct (BTA) -- To the participants in the World Women Congress a message of greetings sent by Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has been read. The message reads in part:

The World Women Congress has been convened in a time which through the fault of the imperialist and reactionary forces - is characterized by a dangerous tension of the international situation. Will the states make efforts to preserve and develop further the detente, to strengthen peace and security or will they be involved in starting along the road of a fresh stepping up of the arms race and of confrontation, a road which leads to a monstrous nuclear catastrophe -- this is the question of the questions in the present conditions of international relations.

The supreme goal of the foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to cooperate energetically for strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

On the eve of the 14th centennial of our state the Bulgarian woman looks forward to future with belief and hope because she feels the all-round care and aid on the part of the people's rule. With every passing day the socialist society is giving her still greater possibilities for her valuable manifestation as a mother, a worker and a public figure, to bring up and educate her children under a peaceful sky, to encourage their creative skill, to learn them to work, to love their fatherland and to become citizens of high virtues. I would like to express my deep confidence that all of you, the participants in the World Women Congress, will demonstrate your strong will for the "equality, national independence and peace" motto to be translated into life, for the women's voice of the whole planet to become still more domineering, no matter what their political convictions, belief and race belonging are, for the unity and unity of action in the noble struggle for strengthening the achievements in the process of detente, for curbing and halting the arms race, for disarmament, for further promoting the international cooperation to be consolidated. The progressive and peace-loving forces in the ranks of which the women from all the continents are, are a mighty factor which has had, is having and is going to have still more considerable impact on the triumph of the sacred cause of peace and social progress.

ACTIVITIES IN SRV MARK 1300TH ANNIVERSARY

For reportage on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a delegation headed by Mitko Grigorov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council, including talks with a Vietnamese delegation headed by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a mass rally in Hanoi to commemorate the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria, see the Vietnam section of the 8 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

LITERATURE DAY -- The "Holiday of Bulgarian Language and Literature" was celebrated in Sofia today within the framework of the festivities on the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. The ceremony was held at the Sofia Palace of Culture this morning and was attended by numerous literary, cultural and public figures, headed by Georgiy Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council and other officials. Speeches were delivered by Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, and by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who greeted the audience on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov personally, expressing gratitude to the "Bulgarian people who have created and preserved the native language." He stressed the task of contemporary writers and literary workers to further "preserve and enrich" the Bulgarian language in the era of socialist construction and in the future. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Oct 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS RESULTS SCORED

'Antiprogram' Against PZPR

LD071856 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Oct (CETEKA) -- At the "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk, an anti-program against the Polish United Workers Party and the government is coming into existence, and all resolutions and statements reflect it, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

"The resolution on self-management is opening a path toward taking over economic power by the "Solidarity", and the resolution on the so-called enlightenment activities forms a 'new' ideological basis in Poland, together with a demand to liquidate the national unity front list of candidates. Not a single resolution centres on the core of the matter -- need of honest work and restoration of a normal rhythm of the life in the plants," the paper wrote.

'Confrontation' Program

AU091715 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 81 p 7

["JL"-signed Gdansk dispatch: "A New Threat of a General Strike; At the Close of Their Get-Together, 'Solidarity' Delegates Adopted a Program of Confrontation With the People's Government and the PZPR"]

[Text] Gdansk, 7 October -- The last (already 18th) day of the "Solidarity" congress concluded the elections of this organization's leadership. The list of its members includes members of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Moczulski's Confederation, rightwing socialist democrats, Christian democrats in body and soul and other more or less well-known anticommunists. It constitutes a political conglomerate that is united by a single joint objective -- to change from the very foundations the class character of people's power in the Polish People's Republic.

It is characteristic that the get-together adopted a message of thanks to the antistate KOR organization for its merits in "Solidarity's" birth, formation and activity.

The Gdansk get-together also adopted a program that has assumed the form of a program counter to that of the party and of the government of the Polish People's Republic. It manifests a line of confrontation with people's power in all areas of the country's social, political, economic and cultural life. It challenges state power to change from the very foundations the social and political structures. In none of the eight parts of the program do we find the word socialism.

The first matter prodding an open confrontation with the government is the resolution on retail prices of consumer goods and foodstuffs. "Solidarity" demands from the government, in the nature of an ultimatum, that each price increase be compensated by a corresponding wage increase, which would only keep the inflation spiral spinning. The newly elected "Solidarity" bodies are instructed to begin talks with the government within two weeks. If "Solidarity" does not achieve the results it desires, a general strike is to be held.

"Solidarity" also threatens that if penal proceedings against persons "responsible for the present crisis" are not initiated by 31 December, the National Consultative Commission will set up a social tribunal that will allegedly, following a public debate, sentence the culprits. This item is regarded as an attempt to carry on the slanders and discrediting of the PZPR.

INDRA LEADS ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO ALGERIA

LD120910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left today for an official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Rabah Bitat, member of the FLN Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Algerian National People's Assembly. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by the first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, Jan Marko; the chairman of the Chamber of Peoples, Vaclav David; and Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb, Michal Zakovic and other representatives.

Arrival Reported

LD121930 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 12 Oct (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here Monday for an official friendly visit to the Algerian Democratic People's Republic.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of chairman of the Algerian National People's Assembly Rabah Bitat. An Algerian parliamentary delegation visited Czechoslovakia last year.

Alois Indra will have discussions on the development of contacts and cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries and on international topics.

After arrival here, the Czechoslovak representative expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute to further strengthening of the traditional friendly ties between the two legislative organs and between the people of Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET WITH SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

LD120854 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Oct (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers Mecislav Jablonsky and Leonid Ilichev met here Saturday to discuss issues of common interests of the two countries.

The Soviet guest was also received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

CHNOUPEK SUMS UP UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTIVITIES

Nuclear Sanctions Urged

AU091314 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to an unidentified CTK correspondent in New York -- date not given]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation at the 36th UN General Assembly session, has ended his stay in New York and left for home. Prior to his departure, Minister Chnoupek gave an interview to the CTK correspondent. Asked about the overall picture of this year's 36th UN General Assembly session he said:

Today, when the first 2 weeks of the general debate are over, it can already be said that a great deal of useful things have been done to fulfill the United Nation's main goal -- to safeguard peace and international cooperation. It can be said that most speakers endorsed the policy of peace and security as it is enshrined in the UN Charter, although their approaches to the implementation of this policy often differed and lacked the necessary balance. The fact that such an atmosphere has been established was undoubtedly aided by the two very important meetings between the USSR minister of foreign affairs, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, which resulted in the agreement to continue the dialogue, in which -- as was fully confirmed during the general debate -- the international community invests great and, I would like to believe, also justified hopes.

Responding to a question about the socialist countries' activity at the General Assembly session, the minister of foreign affairs said:

First of all, I would like to stress that the speeches by representatives of the fraternal socialist countries were aimed quite unequivocally, offensively and highly constructively in favor of the continuation of the process of detente.

Great attention was aroused by the speech of the USSR minister of foreign affairs, A. Gromyko. It contained in concentrated form specific proposals aimed at limiting nuclear and conventional weapons and eliminating flashpoints of war and proposals for a just and peaceful settlement of disputed problems. That is, in fact, the only way of solving the most pressing issues of the present, including social and economic progress and the safeguarding of truly equal relations among states.

I regard as particularly urgent and immensely important at this time the USSR's appeal that the 36th UN General Assembly session adopt a declaration on averting a nuclear catastrophe, that it state that states and statesmen who employ nuclear weapons would commit the most severe crime against the human race and that it denounce any doctrine sanctioning the initial use of nuclear weapons.

As far as we are concerned, we are submitting the draft of a resolution whereby the UN General Assembly would call on all states to consistently fulfill and implement the UN declaration on international cooperation for attaining the goals of disarmament, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 upon our initiative. The draft of our new resolution contains an appeal calling for the mobilization of the states' political will to develop effectively international cooperation at all disarmament negotiations.

What can you say about the bilateral meetings and talks you held in New York?

I have met and had talks with 20 ministers of foreign affairs. Among the fraternal socialist countries, I would like to mention in the first place my meeting with the USSR minister of foreign affairs, A. Gromyko. As to the developing countries, I can mention meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Iraq and other countries. And as far as my partners from the advanced capitalist countries are concerned, I have met with the ministers of the FRG, Austria, Finland and Japan. I also regard as very beneficial my two meetings and talks with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

I see this, among other things, as our active and concrete contribution to the overall atmosphere of good cooperation among states in solving the most urgent, key problems of the present -- preserving world peace and strengthening international security.

Draft Resolution

LD0921Z6 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Interview by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek prior to departure from the 36th UN General Assembly, with Radio Prague New York correspondent Michal Tasz -- recorded]

[Text] [Chnoupek] One can say that here, in the United Nations, a great struggle is taking place for the preservation of all those positive things brought to all nations up to now by the policy of relaxation, and that this policy is successfully undergoing some kind of a test of steadfastness. I think this test looks favorable. This is because the majority of speakers, and they were representatives of individual countries on the level of heads of the state and foreign ministers, expressed themselves unequivocally in favor of the policy of peace, security, cooperation and the lessening of tension.

The assessment of the work so far of the 36th session of this, as we say, most universal world organization, would however be far from complete if we failed to recall the great political significance of two meetings between two foreign ministers, that is between Comrade Gromyko and Alexander Haig, which took place here in New York on the occasion of the General Assembly's session. I think the agreement to continue with the dialogue, which both ministers reached, is undoubtedly significant for the further development of international relations and is linked in the world with considerable, and let us believe justifiable, hopes. The very fact that they agreed for Soviet and American delegations to meet in Geneva in November, and that both ministers would meet again some time at the beginning of next year, is certainly very significant. And one could go so far as to describe it as the beginning of a dialogue for which there has been so much clamor.

[Question] What would you say about the activity of the delegations of the socialist states?

[Answer] We listened very attentively. We coordinated our steps, and when I say "we" I have in mind the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact. And I would like to state with near certainty that the joint and closely coordinated foreign policy, proceeding from the program for the eighties set out at the 26th CPSU Congress and which was adopted in essence by all fraternal socialist countries, made itself felt very distinctly on the United Nations' soil, in the interest of further lessening international tension, in the interest of achieving progress in the sphere of military relaxation and disarmament, for a peaceful and just solution of the current crisis flashpoints. The Soviet Union's call, asking the 36th UN General Assembly to adopt a declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, on the condemnation of the first use of nuclear weapons, declaring it as the most serious crime against mankind, must be regarded as highly topical and specially significant at this time. I also think that another Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty to prohibit the deployment of any weapons in space also met with a positive response.

With regard to our country, we have proposed a draft resolution in which the UN General Assembly would call on all states to fulfill consistently and to put into practice the UN declaration on international cooperation to attain disarmament objectives, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly 2 years ago, in 1979, on our Czechoslovak initiative. The draft of our new resolution also contains an appeal to mobilize the political will of states toward the effective development of international cooperation in all disarmament talks -- which in my view is especially important at this very time, in this important international situation.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS CONCLUDES VISIT

Husak, Dos Santos Talks

LD092026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Talks opened in Prague Castle this afternoon between Comrades Gustav Husak and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The talks were attended on the Czechoslovak side by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; members of the CPCZ Central Committee -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Joses Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Milos Vesely, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Angolan People's Republic.

The talks were also attended on the Angolan side by members of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party, Alfonso Van-Dunen Mbinda, secretary of the Central Committee in charge of International Relations; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs; Artur Vidal Gomes, minister of agriculture; Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry and power; Paulino Pinto Joao, state secretary for cooperation; Jose Maria, secretary to the president, and Antonio Jose Mirando, assistant to the president.

The subject of the talks were Czechoslovak-Angolan relations and their further all-round development. Both representatives noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation are developing successfully between both countries and that they are being intensified. They voiced their firm resolve to continue to strengthen and deepen mutual contacts in the political, economic and cultural spheres and to enrich them by adopting new forms of such cooperation. In this connection they stressed the importance of the further development of economic cooperation, the expansion of trade exchanges and of scientific and technological contacts, having regard to the tasks of the building up of Angola and the needs of the Czechoslovak economy.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Jose Eduardo dos Santos also examined topical problems in international politics. They expressed themselves unequivocally in favor of curbing the halting the feverish arms build-up and of adopting concrete disarmament measures. They gave their full support to the peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union. They condemned the aggressive policy of imperialism which is striving to aggravate international tension, increase armaments and provoke crisis situations in various parts of the world and which is endeavoring to weaken and reverse the progressive development of the independent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

They talked in detail about the situation on the African Continent. They condemned resolutely the aggressive actions of the South African Republic, supported by imperialist states, against the Angolan People's Republic. They voiced their support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence.

The talks passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of full, mutual understanding. They were characterized by a complete identity of views on the issues discussed.

Leaders' Dinner Speeches

LD101010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Report on "Hvezda Magazine" program on visit of an Angolan People's Republic delegation to Czechoslovakia]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a gala dinner at Prague Castle tonight in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic, which was also attended by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Jindrich Polednik, Miroslav Capka and other party and state officials. Members of the Angolan guests' entourage were also present, and in the course of the dinner both statesmen delivered speeches. The first to speak was Comrade Gustav Husak:

[Begin recording] [Husak] Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, esteemed Angolan friends, comrades. Allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, all the Czechoslovak people and myself to again most cordially welcome to our homeland the distinguished and dear Angolan guests: Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and other comrades who are accompanying him.

We value sincerely, esteemed Angolian friends, your visit to Czechoslovakia. We regard it as new convincing proof that relations between our countries, between the Czechoslovak and Angolan people, have attained a new, important stage of their development. We are gladdened by the fact that we are able to welcome for the first time in our midst the highest representatives of free and independent Angola. In your person, esteemed comrade chairman and president, we greet the courageous Angolan people, who under the leadership of the MPLA fought successfully to attain their country's independence and who today resolutely defend the freedom of their homeland in the face of aggressive attacks of imperialism, South African racists and international reaction.

Everything that is happening in the geographically distant, but to our hearts very close Angolan People's Republic, we follow with interest and sincere sympathies. Together with all progressive forces of the world we supported the victorious national liberation struggle of the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism, into which part of history the great son of his country and outstanding African statesmen, Comrade Agostinho Neto, indelibly wrote his name.

We follow with admiration and appreciation the revolutionary struggle of the Angolan people and their resolve to build in their country a new and socially just society, and to successfully defend their revolutionary gains, independence and sovereignty. We are sincerely gratified by the results you have achieved in this struggle.

We resolutely condemn the recent barbaric attack of Pretoria racists, which was carried out with the open support of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism against your country. We are convinced that the attempts of international reaction to reverse the revolutionary transformations in the Angolan People's Republic are doomed to failure. The racists and their protectors cannot stop the relentless march of nations toward national and social liberation whose firm support is the growing strength and influence of the forces of peace, socialism and progress, and whose joint course of action is the anti-imperialist struggle.

In the CSSR, we appreciate highly the principles stand and the anti-imperialist peace policy of the Angolan People's Republic, its contribution to the struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in the south of Africa.

We hold in esteem the assistance the Angolan People's Republic is giving to the cause of the liberation of Namibia and to the attainment of the full independence of the countries of the African Continent in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security in the world, assistance given in the effort to bring about a united course of action of all progressive forces to achieve this objective.

I assure you, dear Angolan friends, that the CPCZ, the CSSR and all our people will continue to stand firmly on the side of the people of your country and to extend them support and assistance in their just struggle.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman and President! We are sincerely gladdened by the fact that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the Angolan People's Republic are developing successfully and that they are likewise being intensified. Their roots spring from internationalist militant Solidarity between the Czechoslovak and Angolan people in the struggle for national and social liberation.

After your country won independence and after the proclamation of the Angolan People's Republic these relations entered a new stage. They have a firm base and support in the fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPLA Labor Party and are developing on the principles of equality, mutual trust and respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. In promoting these relations we are guided by common aims. In building a new society we are linked by aims for which both our countries are striving in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

In the CSSR we hold in regard the fact that in keeping with the interests and needs of both our countries and their people, cooperation between our parties, states and nations is ever richer and broader in content. We attach much significance to the development of cooperation in the political sphere along state lines and also to contacts between social organizations. A great deal has been done in the sphere of economic and scientific and technological cooperation. Contacts in the fields of culture, sciences, education and health care are also developing positively. We want to follow up on these good experiences from the development of mutual relations and we seek further possibilities to intensify them further.

A friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries, which we will sign at the close of your visit, will become a new and firm base for the long-term development of Czechoslovak-Angolan relations.

We attach great importance to the further development of mutual economic cooperation, and the expansion of trade exchanges, economic and scientific and technological contacts. We are ready through common effort and in line with the needs and possibilities of both sides to enter into new forms of this cooperation and to increase our share in building the industrial base of the Angolan People's Republic.

In our talks, which opened today in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, we were at one in emphasizing that there exist good foundations for the further development of friendship and Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation. We are both resolved to continue along this road in the future.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman and President! The ideals of peace, socialism and progress are common to both our countries and their peoples. Our nations waged a years-long struggle in attaining them. The Czechoslovak people have also stood firmly on the side of those who have been fighting for their freedom and independence and have supported them fully in this struggle. Our stand is unequivocal at the moment when the forces of world imperialism and hegemonism, headed by the United States, have embarked on the dangerous course of a feverish arms build-up and of escalating international tension. With the restoration of their former exploitation positions as their objective, they are striving to reverse progressive and independent development wherever nations have decided to overthrow the yoke of imperialist rule.

An example of this are the aggressive attacks of the South African racists against the Angolan People's Republic and other countries that have embarked on the road of building a truly free, independent and socially just society. We resolutely condemn this gross and open interference in the internal affairs of independent states. We fully back efforts to liquidate the flashpoints of tension in the Middle East and other parts of the world, as well as efforts to bring about the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in the south of Africa.

We confirm our solidarity with the nations of Africa fighting for freedom and independent political and economic development. We hold in regard the contribution of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement aimed at attaining this objective. We demand an end to the unlawful occupation of the territory of Namibia and the safeguarding of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people, who under the leadership of its vanguard, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], are waging a resolute struggle for the freedom of their homeland. We are convinced that this historical development on the African Continent cannot be reversed. We are convinced that cooperation, solidarity and the common course of action of the countries of the socialist community and the vanguard states of Africa which have decided to go along the road of progressive development will be developed and intensified further.

From the forum of the 16th CPCZ Congress we stressed again that the CSSR would continue to strengthen internationalist bonds and friendship with all progressive and democratic forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America and contribute to the strengthening of this broad front in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

We regard the strengthening of peace and international security as the most urgent task of the present time. It is in the interest of all nations to halt the feverish arms build-up and to start talks on disarmament. We support the peace effort of the Soviet Union and its proposals that show the way toward attaining this objective -- resolving international problems by peaceful means.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman and President: The friendly and comradely talks and meetings between our delegations confirm the broad identity of views on all the issues discussed, as well as the resolve and political will of both sides to continue to develop and strengthen the traditional friendship between our nations, to strengthen international solidarity between the CPCZ and the MPLA-Labor Party. During your stay in our country you will have an opportunity to acquaint yourselves with the endeavor of the Czechoslovak working people in the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and in building an advanced socialist society. You will be convinced of the profound internationalist feeling of our people, their resolve to develop further the relations of friendship and Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation. I am firmly convinced that your visit to Czechoslovakia will be an important milestone in this regard.

Allow me, at the close, to whole-heartedly wish you, the MPLA Labor Party, the government and all people of your country many successes and new victories in the further all-round development of your country. [applause]

[Dos Santos speaking in Portuguese, with superimposed Czech translation] Esteemed Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, comrades: On behalf of the delegation accompanying me and on my own behalf I voice the full satisfaction I feel during our official friendly visit of the CSSR following the invitation of that great fighter for the cause of freedom, peace and socialism, the esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak. The days we are to spend in your country will provide us with an opportunity to acquaint ourselves better with your successes in building an advanced socialist society and will contribute to us getting to know each other better and to strengthening friendship between the people of Angola and the nations of Czechoslovakia. We are convinced, in view of the results already achieved on the basis of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress that the working people of Czechoslovakia will continue to consolidate the material and technological basis of the advanced socialist society while maintaining the already attained level and improving further their social conditions.

We attach much significance to our visit to your country and believe that it will provide a further impetus to the development of our relations, because the perspectives opening before us are exceptionally important for broadening the already developing cooperation in various areas.

The friendship and cooperation treaty which we will sign on this occasion is an expression of the unity of political and ideological principles. It is an expression of the understanding between our parties and the people and the fulfillment of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation treaty signed in Luanda on 10 March 1978, and is an inspiration toward attaining an ever higher level in mutually advantageous cooperation.

We are convinced that the Marxist-Leninist principles which determine our political and ideological relations created during that period will be a guarantee of positive results to be achieved on the basis of our talks.

Some of the first among the leading cadres of our glorious national liberation struggle waged against Portuguese colonial rule were educated in your country, where they also gained their experience. Your assistance was very valuable at that time. The course of our struggle also encountered moments of stagnation, which were, however, overcome after the attainment of our national independence. A new era of dynamic relations and cooperation along party and state lines was embarked upon. As you know, the economic struggle in our country constitutes the basis of our activity. The effort of our party, state and social organizations is conducted with the view to ensuring the fastest possible restoration of the national economy and to achieving stability in the economic, social and military spheres.

Imperialism is trying to frustrate these efforts with the help of aggression by the South African racist regime and by interfering in our internal affairs. Through this activity against the people of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, imperialism is endeavouring to destroy progressive regimes so as to be able to alter the correlation of forces on the African Continent, where the ideas of freedom and socialist economic development are growing in strength year by year and where the mainstays of imperialism are being uprooted. Imperialism also intends to continue the unlawful occupation of Namibia, and to maintain the hated regime of apartheid in South Africa or to create conditions there to push through a neocolonialist solution. We condemn the unlawful occupation of Namibia by South Africa. We disagree with the continual postponement of the settlement of the Namibian issue, which is bringing the African Continent ever closer to an armed confrontation with the Pretoria regime. We believe that UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 must be implemented without delay. The pretext of constitutional guarantees for the white minority does not justify any delay, because SWAPO is not a racist organization. It fights against those who, in the service of South Africa, are oppressing the Namibian people, both white and black. It does not fight against the whites simply because they are white.

Just as in the south of Africa, the specter of war and death hovers over other parts of the world, where imperialism openly interferes in the internal affairs of independent states, creating or maintaining flashpoints of tension with the aim of destabilizing political regimes, undermining [word indistinct] (?increasing) tension and provoking a feverish arms race, which creates a threat to international peace and security.

In Latin America, Southeast Asia and in the Middle East, imperialism, with the aid of intimidating maneuvers and murders of political leaders, is trying in vain to impede the revolutionary onslaught by progressive forces.

In the current international situation we deem it reasonable to maintain and develop a consistant policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. In this regard we unreservedly support the initiatives and peace proposals of the Soviet Union and are pleased with the decision on a meeting between representatives of the United States and Soviet Union devoted to the problem of limiting strategic weapons.

We also regard the strengthening of the anti-imperialist character of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, and their close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community in the struggle against imperialism as being important factors in the defense of the struggles for peace and disarmament and the introduction of a more just international economic order.

Comrade Gustav Husak, Comrades: The Angolan People's Republic and the CSSR find themselves on the same side in this world-wide struggle for the defense of peace, for social progress and for [word indistinct]. For this reason, all-round cooperation between our countries, internationalist solidarity between our parties and friendship between our nations rest on a firm ideological basis. We therefore believe that favorable conditions have been created for the development and intensification of cooperation. [applause] [end recording]

Visit to Steel Works

LD110934 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Prague 10 Oct (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour Chairman and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met workers at the Poldi Kladno steel works at Kladno near here Saturday.

They inspected a section of the works at Drin which was put into operation in 1975 and produces some 360,000 tons of steel a year.

Secretary of the MPLA-Party of Labour Alfonso van Dunem Mbindo, who was in the accompanying delegation, stressed during a meeting with the workers that experiences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak working people are a source of inspiration for the people of Angola. The successes of the Czechoslovak working people are an encouragement to all nations fighting against imperialism and neocolonialism, for a new just society.

He thanked the Czechoslovak people for the assistance to Angola and pointed out that Czechoslovakia was and is a faithful and devoted friend of Angola.

11 October Touring

LD112359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, began the third day of his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by visiting Chateau Konopiste near Benesov. The guest was accompanied by Comrade Vasil Bilak and other party and government officials.

During his visit and tour of the Chateau the Angolan statesman learned about the care our socialist society devotes to cultural monuments. He voiced his admiration for the high standard of care devoted to the conservation of relics and monuments in Czechoslovakia and signed a distinguished visitors book. The program of his visit to Konopiste included an inspection of riding horses from the breeding stables of the state farm in Benesov and an inspection of the examples of the work of the breeders of state fisheries in Benesov and the Konopiste forestry establishment.

Talks End; Agreements Signed

LD121104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The final talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, took place at Prague Castle today. They were also attended by other Czechoslovak and Angolan party and state officials. The negotiations were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. Both sides stated their full satisfaction at the results of the visit which will greatly contribute to deepening Czechoslovak-Angolan relations and consolidating the forces of peace and socialism in the world.

After the talks ended, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The signing ceremony was attended by Czechoslovak and Angolan representatives who took part in the final talks.

An operational plan for the cultural agreement was then signed by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge. A credit agreement was signed by CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Angolan State Secretary for Cooperation Paulino Pinto Joao. An agreement on energy cooperation was signed by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister for fuel and power, and Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry and power.

The Czechoslovak minister for foreign trade, Bohumil Urban, and Paulino Pinto Joao, Angolan state secretary for cooperation, signed a memorandum on economic cooperation in various branches of industry.

Dos Santos Departs

LD121114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, today terminated his official friendly visit in our country and left Czechoslovakia. He and his entourage were seen off at Ruzyne Airport, bedecked with Czechoslovak and Angolan national flags, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The farewell ceremony was also attended by heads of Central Committee departments, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the National Front Central Committee, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and further personages of our political and public life.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST WFTU MEETING

LD111048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the WFTU, returned to Prague today from a meeting of the WFTU bureau held in Bucharest.

FRG 'REVANCHISTS' LINKED TO SITUATION IN POLAND

AU080819 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Leading representatives of revanchist organizations in the FRG are currently intensifying their contacts with counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. According to press reports the deputy chairman of the neo-Nazi "German People's Union" [Deutsche Volksunion] has recently made a trip to Poland for this purpose. Before members of his organization, he said that he has noted with "the utmost satisfaction" a "national sense of revolution" and "pronounced anti-Soviet opinion" in the people he talked to in Poland. His own opinions on the claims to the "German eastern territories" were "Not opposed" either. There is a "maximum of agreement on the direction of future cooperation."

The "East-Political German Students Association" [Ostpolitischer Deutscher Studentenverband E.V.], the umbrella organization of revanchist student and pupil representations in the FRG has stressed in a declaration: "The events which have occurred in Poland for more than a year show the West Germans that the status quo in power politics in Europe is not unshakable. It is no longer possible to present the German question as unsolvable. On the contrary, possibilities for solving it are opening up, which so far no one has expected."

POLISH VICE DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON ARMY DAY

LD121352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (ADN correspondent) -- The present situation in Poland is marked by a severe political struggle around the direction of the country's development. This was stated by Jozef Baryla, vice minister of defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, at a ceremony in Warsaw to mark the 38th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces.

"Forces which are against socialism, who are using the extraordinarily difficult economic situation and the resultant social mood are meddling with the foundations of the social order of the state," the general stressed. "We will not remain indifferent to such attempts, especially in a situation where NATO is forcing the arms race, raising its military expenditure and holding large-scale maneuvers against the background of Poland."

General Baryla said further: "The source of our army's strength is the comradeship-in-arms which unites it with the armies of the other states of the socialist community, above all, with the main force of our defense coalition, the Soviet Union. The soldiers of the Polish Army are aware that our militant alliance, the Warsaw Pact, the fraternal cooperation with the soldiers of the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak Army, the National People's Army of the GDR and the other armies of the alliance, are the fundamental guarantee for the invioloability of our frontiers and our national security. They are doing everything in order to strengthen this community-in-arms, in order to strengthen unceasingly the friendship and comradeship-in-arms. They reaffirm their reliability daily with regard to the alliance expecially in their cooperation with the soldiers of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army."

MINISTER BEIL MEETS FRENCH STATE MINISTER

AU080817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Paris (ADN) -- On Thursday Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member and GDR State Secretary for Foreign Trade, was in Paris for talks with representatives of the French Government.

At the meeting with Michel Jobert, minister of state and minister of foreign trade, and Michel Freyche, chairman of the France, GDR Government Commission, measures were determined for further continuously deepening economic cooperation in 1982, above all the implementation of the working program adopted by the joint France-GDR Government Commission.

During the consultations the partners stressed the obvious advantage of this cooperation for the two sides and stated that on the basis of the achieved level and the continuity of economic relations an important increase in the trade exchange will be achieved in 1981.

There were also talks with presidents of important French concerns.

HORST SINDERMANN LEADS DELEGATION TO DENMARK

12 Oct Arrival

LD121518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the People's Chamber headed by its president, Horst Sindermann, arrived on Monday for an official 4-day visit to Denmark. The GDR parliamentarians were cordially welcomed at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport by Folketing President K.B. Andersen.

Horst Sindermann and the deputies accompanying him will meet personages from the political, trade and cultural life of Denmark during their stay in Copenhagen and the Jutland town of Arhus. A meeting with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen is planned for Tuesday.

Meets With Parliamentarians

LD122047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] [No dateline received] -- During the first day of the visit to Denmark, Horst Sindermann and the other deputies who are representing the parliamentary groups of the political parties in the GDR People's Chamber had a cordial meeting with members of the Folketing. The official talks between the delegations of the two parliaments will begin in Copenhagen tomorrow. This evening the Folketing Presidium gave a dinner for Horst Sindermann and his party.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU080815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Vienna (ADN) -- "Heinz Khurig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, ended an official visit of several days to Austria over the weekend. With Guenther Haiden, Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry, he had agreed to intensify the exchange of experiences in certain fields of agriculture and forestry; for instance, the GDR would be interested in the technologies of wood processing, whereas Austria would be interested in gaining experiences in the field of seed preparation.

SED'S KONRAD NAUMANN LEADS DELEGATION TO ANGOLA

11 Oct Arrival

LD121548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 11 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the People's Republic of Angola for a visit today. It was invited by the Central Committee of the MPLA-[Popular Movement for the Libeation of Angola] Labor Party. The delegation will study the work of the MPLA-Labor Party in the capital of the country and in some provinces of Angola.

Meets Party Officials 12 Oct

LD122124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 12 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Politburo member Konrad Naumann, began talks in Luanda today.

It met with Evaristo Domingos and Ambrosio Lukoki, members of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor party Political Bureau.

Konrad Naumann spoke about experience in SED work, especially in the years following the liberation from fascism. He reaffirmed the unshakable solidarity of the SED and the GDR with Angola's struggle and the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against South Africa's policy of aggression. Domingos and Lukoki briefed their guests on the political, social and economic situation in the country.

KRENZ-LED DELEGATION TRAVELS TO CUBA, MEXICO

Cuban Stopover 8 Oct

LD111032 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] An FDJ delegation led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council, has made an intermediary stop in Havana on its way to friendship visits to Mexico and Nicaragua. At a meeting with the first secretary of the Cuban fraternal organization, Luis Orlando Dominguez Muniz, both sides discussed the efforts of the youth organizations for the further strengthening and the secure protection of socialism. Egon Krenz expressed the high regard of GDR youth for the heroic action of the young workers, students and soldiers of Cuba in repulsing all imperialist attacks and invasion attempts.

9 Oct Arrival in Mexico

LD111034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (ADN-correspondent) -- A delegation of the Central Council of the GDR youth organization FDJ under the leadership of the first secretary, Egon Krenz, today arrived for a 3-day visit to Mexico. The invitation was issued by the general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Movement of Revolutionary Youth of Mexico, (Hugo Diaz Thome).

At a press conference after the arrival of the delegation, Egon Krenz stressed that the coming talks between the FDJ and the Movement of Revolutionary Youth would contribute to further strengthening the fight of youth for peace and against the imperialist policy of increased arming. (Martin Galvan Munoz), deputy general secretary of the movement of revolutionary youth executive committee, stressed that there was complete unanimity between both organizations in the struggle for peace and detente and in support for international solidarity.

HONECKER RECEIVES NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR 8 OCT

LD100146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received on 8 October the ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway, Rolf Ingemann Jerving, to accept his letter of accreditation. Ambassador Jerving transmitted cordial greetings from Norway's King Olav V, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker, who emphasized the GDR's willingness to deepen the relations between the two countries, which are developing positively, for their mutual benefit and as a contribution to the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems.

Ambassador Jerving, who underlined the interest of his country in useful international cooperation, spoke in favor of further developing the relations between the GDR and Norway.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH WALESA

AU081445 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Jerzy Gonczarski and Ryszard Naleszkiewicz report: "Lech Walesa Answers Questions"]

[Text] Questions by Congress Delegates

[Question] People are expecting you to carry them to action for prosperity. How will you do that?

[Answer] First of all, I am neither the alpha nor the omega knowing all the solutions. It is necessary to consider what the people want. If they want more food, it is necessary to see where that food is. If they want more automobiles, it is necessary to find out how to produce them. As far as food is concerned, it is necessary to get closer to agriculture and to adopt the simplest solutions.

[Question] What is your idea about cooperation between Solidarity's enterprise commissions and the countryside? Should the principle of requisitioning be applied in the winter?

[Answer] It depends on what the partner does. If he behaves like a hamster hoarding goods, if he wants us to starve, we will issue instructions that each worker should have his own farmer and should help himself as best he can. That would be one solution. But at the same time I have a plan for allotting a village to each enterprise commission. An enterprise representative will go to the village, will meet the head of the hamlet, all villagers, and will ask: What is wrong with you; if you do not supply us with pork, we in the city will eat each other. But we can come to you; we have technical equipment and are in a position to assist you with repairs. We will repair your equipment that is lying idle. But we will not permit hogs to be taken away by force.

[Question] What will you do to accelerate the union's progress in socioeconomic policy and to make the union more efficient?

[Answer] Today we must set about the most pressing problems: food, fuel and lines at the stores. We must try to have a look at that in regions. We must suggest district or neighborhood purchases and organize them. Something has to be done anyhow. As a social movement, we must at the same time consider how to set up other self-managing organizations.

[Question] Do you think that the economic reform will help the union?

[Answer] I only know one thing: Our first idea was to form a trade union. In the meantime, life has corrected us and forced us to be a social movement which has to shoulder the burden of building other structures. We had to build enterprise self-management. That was our first step. Now we will build other structures, I still do not know what exactly. For example, it could be independent courts.

[Question] What is your opinion about S. Kurowski's congress speech -- I mean about his ideas of shifting the means of production from the state sector to the private one?

[Answer] I am not a theoretician. At the same time I consider that it is worth taking a closer look at that proposal. Moves are to be made wherever they are most needed. We must consider where shifts are to be made in such a way as not to frighten anybody who could outmaneuver us again. That is an issue essential for tomorrow, but not for today.

[Question] Please, would you list the six most important problems which Solidarity should take in hand immediately to fulfull the hopes of the Poles for a better future?

[Answer] First of all, it is necessary to organize people and the work of the Presidium of the National Commission; it is necessary to familiarize Presidium members with the issues; the events in the country must be carefully scrutinized to see if there is anything perhaps more important than what we have in our program. Last but not least, we must begin our work immediately. I am hardly able to speak about priorities, because the congress is still going on and the program has not been approved. The most important issues at present are the coming winter, food shortages and lines. At the same time there are other issues which we must look at, for example in the international sphere. It is necessary to collect money which is abroad, do something with it and buy something with it as soon as possible. There are many issues which must not be settled by one person, but collectively, with an eye on the most important ones.

[Question] If you sat down for talks with Premier Jaruzelski, what would you present to him first?

[Answer] I would ask him if we intend to talk as Pole to Pole.

[Question] What do you think about reexamining the social accords with the government?

[Answer] I have never said anything about reexamination. We could have kept the 21 Gdansk points with the addition of the Szczecin and the Jastrzebie ones, or a total of about 150. All Poland could then have seen to them. As it is, we have buried ourselves as we did in 1970. I have watched and seen that. I was told then: Look, mister, some 2,000 demands have been fulfilled; what else do you want? Certainly, demands concerning taps, shoe laces and other trifles have been fulfilled. Thus what we need today is not a reexamination, but the fulfillment of the agreements.

[Question] After the congress, the government will certainly want to have immediate talks with the National Commission. Should the talks be improvised, or should they be carefully prepared and take place when the situation in the country is scrutinized?

[Answer] That depends on the situation. No one sends out an invitation for talks without giving specifications. Certainly, there are reasons given. If the partner says, for example, that a war has broken out, I will consider whether to go or not to go, or whether to organize the front of defense. I think that each of us public figures has some idea of what is going on in the country and of what is needed. We are mostly prepared. Depending on what the partner has in mind, I will adopt a decision either myself or jointly with the others.

[Question] What does Solidarity's partnership with the PZPR consist in?

[Answer] No, ladies and gentlemen, do not match a cat with a dog. Let everyone mind his own business. It would be bad if we constituted today a united force that would build a totalitarian system. That would be a big mistake. We must learn from what has happened in Poland, must safeguard democracy, and at the same time we must bear in mind that, in 10 years time, our union will be different. Let me say why. If I still have some say then and if the present struggle is over, I myself will divide the present union into at least 10 parts.

[Question] While calling for the cancellation of the "star march," the National Consultative Commission undertook to get political prisoners free. How do you intend to settle this issue?

[Answer] Removing the bars would be the best. I will act in such a way so as not to quintuple the number of prisoners. Our lawyers must advise us legally, maybe even through Sejm deputies. The prisoners must be freed as soon as is possible.

[Question] Your efforts to dissociate the union from politics do not disturb KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] figures who have already gotten rid of their signboard. What do you think about that?

[Answer] I have come to some terms with all groups. Being aware that the struggle is still ahead, we must come to such terms so as not to cede the union to any group and to keep united at least for 2 years. Let us leave our little ambitions for later on.

[Question] In your activity, will you always comply with the majority's will?

[Answer] No, not always will I comply with the will of the majority.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is most important for Solidarity?

[Answer] It is unity. Victory is within our grasp, but we underestimate the adversary. That partner is as weak economically as he is strong politically.

[Question] Will you put Rulewski forward for the deputy chairmanship?

[Answer] Certainly not. Certainly I will not cooperate with Jasio Rulewski. I have my reasons.

[Question] My General, from among the other generals whom do you regard as your second in command?

[Answer] Any of you can be appointed and can command.

Questions by Journalists

[Question] What will you do if the program approved by the congress violently clashes with your present opinions?

[Answer] I am in the advantageous position of having already been elected chairman. Thus I will try to manipulate. I will rapidly update my views on life. There will always be three persons responsible for implementation, and as far as I am concerned, I will always be responsible for my additional point of view so as to make the former three benefit from it.

[Question] Is the outcome of the election not a warning for you that the union, while adopting decisions, must be more mindful of the opinion of the rank-and-file membership?

[Answer] In the shipyard shop, where I started in the elections, I won almost 100 percent of votes. At the shipyard level, I had fewer votes. I think that no significant deviations from the opinions of the collectives will be made for a long time. However, I will now have to spend more time on field trips to enterprises, listening and learning. But I will have to do that only before adopting truly important decisions. My program speech at the congress was intentionally a poor show. The point was to see what the congress appreciates: my eloquence or what I have done to date. The outcome was a masterpiece.

[Question] Some time ago, you gave priority to employees' self-management. What issue would you consider to be of priority immediately after the congress?

[Answer] We must see what the partner is up to. After all, food is the most important thing.

[Question] There is one point in your program that disturbs me. What I mean are those natural exchanges between the countryside and enterprise Solidarity commissions. I personally do not see any chance for them. What does a sulfur mine have to exchange with peasants?

[Answer] As far as barter with the countryside is concerned, the farmer has too little time for everything and we must help him. We are aware that the countryside still lacks a strong union. The structures have been corrupted, and the farmers are not strong enough to cope with all that. Maybe our mentorship [patronat] will do. After all, there are no objections if on a free Saturday an enterprise assists farmers in repairs with its equipment.

[Question] Being confident of your victory, you said in the electoral campaign that the coming 2 years would be crucial. What do you think about these 2 years?

[Answer] There are certain elements that are the most important in a structure. I can see such a structure of three elements which, being independent of each other, must contend among themselves but in such a way that none is defeated. Because as soon as one of the three elements fails, democracy is weakened. Those elements are as follows: the party and state administration, trade unions, and self-managing bodies at various levels. The point is to make them meet occasionally and to fight for their interests to the advantage for all. For example, a self-managing body deposits 60 percent of the sum needed by an administrative unit in the bank. The voivoda says: It is too little, I want 80 percent, and presents his plan showing what he will do with the money. The self-managing body provides the funds but does not consent to the construction of a militia station. There is a clash. Then the trade unions intervene saying: It is all well for our voivoda and our self-managing body, but how about the people? Is there no money for people? There is progress in production, and the labor world must obtain its share because that is the main goal. These are at present the outlines of such three independent groups. Meanwhile, in this hall I can hear the voices: Let us take over the Sejm; let us seize the government. But what then? Certainly, for some 10 years we will be nice, reliable and noble. But in 10 years' time we will be ousted in a comradely way [nas wykoleguja] because our system will probably be 10 times as totalitarian as the present one.

[Question] While congratulating you on behalf of the Private Craftsmen's Solidarity, we would like to ask your opinion about cooperation between employers and employees?

[Answer] Employees will always have grudges against employers. We must behave in such a way so as to exhaust the employer completely. He must be allowed to live, but not too well.

[Question] You admitted at the congress that you have committed several errors. Would a kind of opposition within the union not be helpful to you?

[Answer] I have committed organizational errors. We have consulted people too little. I have tried to be democratic. I have assigned tasks and did not follow up on how people coped with them. It was their business. People were actors and I was the director. As far as opposition is concerned, I have never adhered to a faction.

[Question] What, in your opinion, will be on the agenda of talks with the government?

[Answer] There are two possibilities. We may be attacked for that poster showing forks and a skull immediately after the PZPR Congress. And after our congress we may be told that what occurred here was buffoonery. But I think that things will not take that turn. Another attitude will be assumed -- that in our proceedings we were clumsy, but after all there is still hope. Our concept of the talks depends on the partner's posture.

[Question] You advocate a compromise. What will be the next compromise?

[Answer] We still do not understand each other. Actually, I am not an adherent of compromises. I recognize a compromise as useful for the moment, but then I go back to the same issue. I never give up on what has been settled before. It is better to try another way or to wait. But on the whole, I am a radical. I only try not to lose today.

[Question] Has the year of the great strikes fulfilled your expectations, or has it surpassed them?

[Answer] My expectations were varied, even nonsensical. But I have changed them. I was worried about the union's eventual survival. In my opinion, after all, we have done a great deal, although life today is even less bearable and there are lines. If we just could block those difficulties now... Let us take self-managing bodies at enterprises in hand, at least half of them, but do it well and work will begin.

[Question] Who is that tall gentleman in the navy blue jacket who has been constantly around you? Before the August, Gierek constantly had a colonel who sniffed flowers at his side.

[Answer] Everyone is familiar with Henio. Actually, he is not on the union's payroll. We have been associates in public work. He is an extremely dedicated and loyal friend.

[Question] What would you have done if you had not been elected the union's chairman?

[Answer] I would have thanked my associates, and then I would have gone to the hospital to heal my lungs and heart. I would have gone fishing and made money giving autographs and writing books. I would have collected medals awarded to me and honors that are waiting for me. I have been awarded some 8 honorary doctor's degrees. I would have gone around with my hat to collect funds for Solidarity. All in all, I would have served Poland.

The present item has been put together from the extensive and unauthorized tape recordings made during the press conference with the newly elected chairman and as Lech Walesa was answering the delegates' questions at the electoral meeting with the four candidates for the union's chairmanship.

MEDIA VIEW SOLIDARITY PROGRAM, RESOLUTIONS

Solidarity Program Criticized

AU081545 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz commentary: "Where To and What For?"]

[Excerpts] The Solidarity congress' most important debate -- the discussion on the Solidarity program -- began on Wednesday [30 September]. It is impossible to review the program at a glance, but it is possible to say that it is very political and seeks to profoundly rebuild the system of power in our country.

When at the press conference I asked Prof B. Geremek about the difference between that program devised by a "trade union" and an election program devised by a political party he gave me a very complicated answer. He said that Solidarity could not be a trade union in the strict sense of the word because it operates under wholly unprecedented conditions and that the basic difference between the Solidarity "program" and a program of a political party is the fact that Solidarity does not want to take over power.

As is the case with good manners I have never been allowed to discuss things at any press conference, so I will share my doubts here. I am convinced that a program is for every political party the fundamental condition for winning the battle for power. Although the Solidarity program does not clearly state how Poland will be governed when demands have been met, it is easy to guess: many parties, many programs, all-out pluralism and, finally, democracy, democracy and again democracy.

Is it to be the same democracy as can be seen at the congress: mostly unceasing and sterile discussions, a complete lack of debate discipline, appeals to the delegates to return to the hall, and a lack of any control over order?

A few samples: No state authorities are allowed to enter the large area of the Oliwia Hall, because Solidarity is in charge and is exclusively responsible for everything. Many kiosks selling the same refreshments swindle people with unprecedented impudence. A kiosk will ask Z9 for a sandwich, but there are kiosks that ask Z11 or Z17 for the same sandwich.

When I asked K. Switon "what changes the PZPR would have to undergo for him to contemplate cooperating with it," he gave me a fierce and emphatic answer that "there is no question of any cooperation because I know the party all too well." If such people in Solidarity -- Mr Switon is not alone in it -- take over power, activities without confrontation within the same state will not be possible for a long time.

The program resolution has been proposed in the form of a comprehensive document. I do not know whether the delegates will have enough strength after their harrowing exertions for 5 days to purge it from its superfluous aspiration to become the only element that determines everything.

Although so many people wanted a trade union program, only 6 out of 34 program theses concern social and trade union matters. The remaining theses are only sometimes related to those six.

This Solidarity congress must really make a momentous decision: politics or trade unionism? The draft program "resolution" leaves very little room in this regard.

Self-Management Resolution

AU091218 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 2

["Resolution of the First Solidarity Congress on the Laws on the Workforce's Self-Management in State Enterprise and on State Enterprises"]

[Text] Our union's position on worker's self-management and on the independence of enterprises was presented in the congress resolution adopted on 8 September 1981. It was therefore known to the Sejm, which on 25 September passed the law of state enterprises and the law on the workforce's self-management in the state enterprise. The Sejm deviated in those laws from the compromise which had been reached with the National Consultative Commission (KKP) Presidium on how to appoint the manager of the state enterprise. The compromise was a far-reaching concession in order to avoid a conflict with the state power apparatus. Now did the Sejm take notice of Solidarity's position on many other issues of exceptional importance concerning worker's self-management and the self-dependence of enterprises. Nevertheless, motivated by the spirit of accord, the congress does not reject the laws in question in their entirety.

In line with an earlier resolution, the congress decided to put to factory referendums those regulations in the two laws that glaringly deviate from the union's position and threaten the self-management [samorzad], self-government [samorzadnosc] and self-dependence [samodzielnosc] of enterprises and thus strike at economic reform.

We expect that changes in the two laws will concern in particular:

1) The regulations on enterprise management. The congress holds the view that the workforce should manage the enterprise by making decisions on all crucial affairs of the enterprise.

2) The regulation that defines the composition of the Competition Commission, which proposes the candidates for enterprise manager. We take the view that the definition of that composition and the appointment of the commission should be an exclusive and inalienable right of the workers' council.

3) The regulation defining the enterprises in which managers can be appointed and dismissed by the founding body. The congress takes the view that this list in question can include only armament factories, enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Finance and to the Ministry of National Defense and enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Justice and those operating at the site of prisons.

4) The regulation permitting the founding body to charge state enterprises with the duty of implementing certain tasks. We take the view that this can take place only in the case of a natural disaster and the tasks resulting for the country's indispensable defense needs. In all those cases the founding body should ensure suitable material resources and bear all the costs connected with the imposed task.

5) The regulation allowing an enterprise to be compelled to join an association of enterprises. The congress takes the view that such a regulation can concern exclusively the enterprises indicated in Article 3.

The KKP will present to the Sejm the results of the referendum together with the proposal for suitably modifying the law on the workforce's self-management in the state enterprise and the law on state enterprises.

The congress takes the view that the contents of the executive regulations of the two laws and of the associated laws should be decided on in consultation with trade unions.

In its struggle for the workers' self-management and for the socialized enterprise, the union will continue to act in line with the workforces' will. The union assures the workforces that it will take every necessary measure to defend self-management.

The congress appeals to all workforces to set up genuine workers self-management groups based on the principles compatible with the position of Solidarity.

'National Education' Resolution

AU081844 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "Your Reporter Comments"]

[Text] The first Solidarity congress began a month ago, but of its three basic tasks, only one has been implemented -- the adoption of the statute. The discussion on Solidarity's program has still not been completed, although the delegates have yet to vote on amendments to the various chapters of the program and on the program as a whole.

By Monday, the congress had elected the Solidarity chairman, 19 of 21 members of the Revision Commission and 43 of 69 members of the National Consultative Commission (KKP). Since the congress is supposed to end soon, the delegates have a mountain of work to get through....

The composition of the KKP is still incomplete, so it is difficult to try to evaluate the orientation to be adopted by this highest body of Solidarity. It would be a far-reaching simplification to assert that the straight election of such people as Gwiazda, Palka and Rozplochowski to the KKP attests to Solidarity's radicalism. We have to wait until the full election results are known and we have to wait for the program.

Yes, the program. I think that -- in line with the principle adopted by certain groups of the delegates and the experts associated with them -- the program is being produced outside the program. I beg your pardon for using this expression, which is perhaps paradoxical. Let us recall that with the help of certain specific methods, the first round of the congress was induced to adopt many "emergency" resolutions.

This situation is being repeated during the second round as, for example, in the case of Monday's resolution on "national education," which it was decided to adopt outside the Solidarity program. The resolution states inter alia that "....a NEW (capitals by J. Bielecki) Poland will be built only by courageous, unified and honest people.... The system of education and upbringing monopolized by the state has exclusively served the political and ideological interests of the power apparatus imposed on society. That system is alien to the aspirations and interests of the Polish people. The system of education and upbringing is to be subjected to full social control... It is necessary to break down the party-state monopoly by creating opportunities for the establishment of independent educational-upbringing institutions.... The permanent participation of the Solidarity Council for National Education in the decisionmaking at all levels must be ensured...."

Such a method of work is in line with the theory of the accomplished facts promoted by some people; actually the Solidarity program can produce something else and new if decisions have already been made on many issues. [sentence as published] This was so with the self-government bodies, the People's Councils, the limits of Solidarity's operations and, yesterday, with the question of education. After a resolution like that has been adopted, can the program contain anything other than just the assertion that the Solidarity Council for National Education has unlimited prerogatives in the state?

A closing statement: It would be untrue to suppose that genuine trade union voices are not heard in the Oliwia Hall. There are such voices, but it is hard for them to be heard above the din created by those for whom Solidarity is a means and not an end.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

'Internal Struggle'

PM091019 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Jerzy Rulicz article: "Not So Bad After All!"]

[Text] Since the adoption by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of the law on state enterprises and workforce self-management, the call "It is not so bad after all!" has been reverbating increasingly loudly throughout Poland. This sudden change in the people's mood is very characteristic of the post-August situation. It must be admitted that there is some justification for this sudden optimism and, what is important, it is an expression of the community's desire for a final accord and for peace. However, these are mere hopes. Not enough can be deduced from the fact that the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress is opening in an atmosphere different from that which prevailed during the first round.

For some reports on an internal struggle have been reaching us from Oliwia Hall. Not all participants approve of the compromise over self-management reached by the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. It is generally believed that moderation will prevail but many voices have also been raised in support of the maintenance of the present general line. Unfortunately, after the first days of the second round of the congress, these two different trends have found supporters. And, therefore, the statement that "it is not so bad after all" may well be premature. We do not know whether, once the congress is over, Solidarity will remain an opposition force or whether it will become a credible partner of the government. Some great authorities have appealed that some words (confrontation and opposition) be erased from the trade union's vocabulary and that they be replaced with some new words, such as "socialism" and "partnership."

It is not so bad after all but neither is all well, and it could soon become evident that the situation may further deteriorate. Has it been decided in Oliwia Hall to opt for the worst path for the country? It has become clear in recent weeks that the community does not intend to put up with a bad situation. It does not want to see empty stores or trouble, continual strike action and protests which disorganize life.

What it wants are prospects for the future and realistic plans for extricating the country from the crisis. Public support for acts which disorganize life is clearly on the wane. And maybe this is why it is not so bad after all. The statement issued by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has reached the citizens' consciousness, and the appeal made by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has met with a favorable response. The results are obvious and hopes are rising.

It is not so bad after all since a trade union leader admits that three mistakes were made during the first round of the congress. But all is not well since not everybody around him thinks along similar lines. At the same time, strike action, especially in Silesia, where the government has initiated a battle for coal, has caused alarm.

True, it is not so bad after all since the leader of NSZZ Solidarity has appealed to the trade union to pay more attention to matters concerning the working people, but what is General Boruta-Spiechowicz doing by his side? Maybe the general has seen himself in Oliwia Hall as an historical figure. After all, this could be accepted, but only because of his great age. There is no reason, however, why he should speak as a commander covered with glory. I do not know, therefore, what the presence of General Boruta-Spiechowicz is supposed to symbolize at the congress.

That it is not so bad after all has been made apparent by the appeals made by politicians, activists and some outstandingly intelligent people against the misuse of the word "confrontation," but all is not that well either in view of the fact that some epithets and statements are reaching us from Oliwia Hall which have nothing in common with any sense of responsibility. In the speech which he made in the Sejm the premier stated, among other things, that the government is doing its utmost to "avoid any extreme and drastic action." It so happened that just before the start of the second round of the congress mendacious information about an alleged entry of Soviet troops into Poland was being spread. The threads led to some Solidarity Telex messages. At this point a certain comparison springs to mind. Well, according to the trade union's press spokesman, the Politburo statement was tantamount to a "provocation scenario." These were hard and irresponsible words. How should dissemination of gossip about the beginning of Soviet intervention be described?

It is not so bad after all -- this is what some people say, rejoicing over the dissolution of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. This might have been a reason for rejoicing were it not for the attempt to include its program in the program of Solidarity as it appears from the testament presented by Professor Lipinski. As far as this is concerned, the situation is worse than we thought. What the professor stated on socialism is contrary to what he wrote many years ago in the introduction to his book entitled "Problems of Socialist Political Economy." It has now become clear that the venerable professor is no longer able to do anything except hurl insults. According to him ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI is a "communist-fascist paper." It could be said at this point that the situation is worse than bad if these words had not been uttered by a man who said long ago whatever he had to say. I feel sure that he no longer realizes what he says.

It is a good thing that some delegates to the congress have reached some conclusions from the first round and that a struggle is being waged for the trade union's form in the future. However, the situation is not that good since we do not know which trend will prevail. The situation continues to be bad because the community, including millions of Solidarity members, have been deprived of an opportunity to watch the struggle waged in Oliwia Hall. This means that the mandate of confidence with which the delegates have been entrusted is of special significance. Will they prove equal to the responsibility which they bear? It has already become known that not all delegates have realized what responsibility they bear and this also suggests that the situation continues to be bad. In the weekly SOLIDARNOSC (No 26) Krzysztof Wyszkowski also writes -- and this should be noted with approval -- (in an article entitled "Extremists and Silly Children") about the need for a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the trade union. "If the state's welfare demanded," he writes, "that the trade union postpone or even forgo some of its even most undoubtedly justified claims, Solidarity would have to summon up the necessary strength and steadfastness necessary to do this."

Would the trade union be able to do it as things stand now? Doubts arise whenever we learn about new regional storm centers where protests are made in support of illegality and where demands are made for payment for hours when no work was done. This means that the situation continues to be bad and that any improvement in it will depend on the congress.

Someone has stated very wisely that the word "socialism" must be included in NSZZ Solidarity's vocabulary. Personally, I would like to add that it should be strongly enshrined in the trade union's program. Otherwise NSZZ Solidarity will forgo self-determination and fail to regain people's confidence, and the party and government will remain unsure of whether they are to deal with an opposition of a trade union. Can this be relied on? Unfortunately, there is no certainty as yet and this is why it can be said that the situation continues to be bad.

Solidarity Finances

AU081541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 2

[BGW report: "What About Gifts for Solidarity?"]

[Text] During the presentation of the candidates for the Revision Commission, Jerzy Nowak, its present chairman, who is standing for reelection, reported to the congress that he had lodged a protest with the congress Presidium against the improper use by the accredited Czechoslovak journalists of a section of the report drawn up by the Revision Commission on the state of Solidarity's hard currency finances.

This subject was discussed at the Saturday [3 October] press conference. J. Nowak sharply denied that Solidarity's hard currenty accounts included the large gifts donated by foreign donors. He said that the $23,345 in Solidarity's bank account as per 31 July 1981 were made up of small contributions, which were at times symbolic. The Revision Commission did not ascertain any regularities in the economic activities of the National Consultative Commission (KKP), except for the fact that on 2 October 1981 these dollars were in the account of the Gdansk region and have just now been transferred to the KKP account.

Those explanations and the promise to publish the list of gifts received by Solidarity during its first 6 months did not satisfy the journalists. J. Nowak was asked in which accounts the gifts and awards given to Lech Walesa were kept. It is common knowledge that L. Walesa has transferred to Solidarity's accounts all the money given to him in Poland and abroad. The journalists were told that the Revision Commission had examined only the KKP's financial activities, had not traced any hard currencies in other accounts and had decided that the issue should be clarified by someone...more competent.

The atmosphere of the conference became a little heavy and unpleasant. Actually no one knows why this issue came about. Lech Walesa unexpectedly arrived at the congress forum [forum Zjazdowe] and once again confirmed the fact that he surrenders to Solidarity all gifts sent to him. Altogether he has received about $100,000, $60,000 of which is still awaiting to be collected in Greece. He suggested that the issue of the various sums should be clarified by the members of Solidarity's Foreign Department to whom he had personally entrusted every monetary gift. His own hard currency account set up a few years ago holds about $80.

Walesa on Cigarette Price Hike

AU081843 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Leszek Bedkowski, Janusz Reiter report on the 5 October session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Excerpts] Gdansk, 5 October -- After the dramatic Sunday night, it was difficult to foresee on Monday whether the dispute created by the cigarette price hike would prove to be a storm in a teacup or begin a serious new conflict.

The opponents of the cigarette war included Lech Walesa, who did not agree that the cigarette price hike had created such a great tremor throughout the country. He had to engage in a veritable verbal duel with an entire group of excited delegates and to convince the hall that it would be bad if a showdown were forced just because of cigarettes.

"After yesterday's visit by the ministers the government is ready," Walesa said, "to talk about cigarettes as well, and about compensation and economic reform. But we are not ready for such talks because we have no program and we have not elected our authorities. I am waiting for that. Let us do that as soon as possible and we will have people for talks and we will know what we have in mind when we sit down to talk."

By saying this, Walesa brought down a veritable storm of criticism.

5 Oct Congress Session

AU081842 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 81 pp 1,2

[Teresa Grabczynska, Zbigniew Wrobel report on the 5 October session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Excerpts] The Solidarity congress session on Monday morning began with the announcement of the second ballot of the Revision Commission elections.

The second item on the agenda was the reading of the resolutions on the employment claims by Poles who were abroad during the war and since; on support for the registration of the trade union of private transportation drivers; and on the letter to the Council of State on repressions of Solidarity members by the general prosecutor, judges and prosecutors. The congress adopted those resolutions as well as the resolution on national education, the draft of which had been studied by the delegates during the first round of the congress.

The draft resolution on protecting the union press and on ensuring safety for its journalists was the most controversial. The submitted reservations concerned the vague definition of the limits of the independence of the union press and the failure to take into account student and so-called independent publications.

The evening session on Monday devoted much time to the division of Solidarity funds. At first, a slight majority backed the motion that 80 percent of union membership fees should be kept by the Plant Commission (previously 70 percent), which provoked a fierce discussion, and some 30 minutes later the congress rejected the motion. A short break was ordered, after which the resolution of price hikes appeared on the agenda. Out of the 14 submitted motions, the Resolutions Commission formulated a single proposal calling inter alia for talks with the government, but on broader subjects than just the cigarette price hike.

After a stormy discussion, the proposal was rejected. Voices calling for radical measures and directing invectives against the government were heard, but there were also voices of reason.

6 Oct Congress Session

AU091219 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 81 pp 1,2

[Teresa Grabczynska, Zbigniew Wrobel report on the 6 October session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Excerpts] It was proposed that the 6 October session should hear the results of the elections to the National Consultative Commission (KKP) and the Revision Commission; discuss the resolution on Solidarity's fiscal activities, a packet of other resolutions and, possibly, the individual parts of the draft program; to vote on the individual theses of the program; and to submit written observations on the amended version of the draft program.

The afternoon session of the congress was dominated by the subject of the price hikes on the goods that the congress calls "monopoly" goods. The draft resolutions on price hikes differ in content and can be roughly divided into two groups: one that is for negotiations with the government and the other that rejects compromises on price hikes until the economic reform is introduced.

The draft resolution that includes the views of the majority of the delegates and the best "ideological" justification for the protest against the cigarette price increase is the one submitted by Karol Modzelewski. His resolution, which has been returned for further treatment, states inter alia that Solidarity cannot tolerate the present price policy; it demands compensations, the freezing of retail prices and the establishment of Solidarity's control over anticrisis measures; and it proposes to carry out a warning strike.

At the end of the afternoon session, the members of the Programmatic Commission presented further draft resolutions -- on cooperatives, the implementation of members' rights, the powers of the union's gazettes and on sections of professions and vocations. The delegates rejected them and argued that the congress had adopted such an enormous number of resolutions that the people in the hall no longer knew what the resolutions were about and how many of them there were.

The evening session began with a resolute protest against the proposal that the debates should end on 7 October and that a vote should be taken on the theses of the draft program and not on its contents. During the late evening the session discussed the theses on Solidarity's activities in connection with the crisis, economic reform and protection of work as Solidarity's basic task.

Congress Attempting Too Much

AU091305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "Your Reporter Comments"]

[Text] I interpreted as symbolic the fact that during the morning session on Tuesday a banner listing the 21 demands made by Gdansk shipyards workers a year ago was suspended above the Presidium's table. Voices on this subject were also heard during the discussion: Gentlemen, you dabble here in high politics, overthrow parliaments and governments and proclaim various laws, while we want concrete actions. Millions and millions of trade unionists and Poles are waiting for such actions.... This is how I can summarize these voices:

-- Is the fixing of Solidarity functionaries' high salaries of up to Z20,000, when the national average amounts to Z6,000, to be the only result of our congress, someone asked on Tuesday morning. During the evening session on Monday the delegates asked: What do we need the "cigarette war" for? We want a program, a better economy and intransigence in concern for workers' rights. Some delegates are getting ready for a war and not for accord. But the question is: A war with whom and what for?

Things reach a point that the delegates -- protesting the methods used by the congress Presidium -- tried to speak and sometimes succeeded in speaking without permission. Other delegates declared that the commission responsible for submitting resolutions regarded their ideas with too much ambition.

Here are my impressions of my behind-the-scenes talks with some delegates, guests and observers at the congress. They said that the resolutions were on the whole just and necessary and reflected the views of Solidarity members. My question: What about the fact that the resolutions include many unnecessary issues and that they are served with a specific "political sauce?" This is true, they replied, but these are details and there is really no time to study them carefully. The debates, commission work, regional meetings, the study of drafts -- we sleep 4 hours a day -- they said.

It is not my business to advise the delegates what they should do in such a situation, but I have the right to voice my deep conviction why all this is happening. I think that the union is trying to settle everything at this congress, beginning with the foreign policy of the state through its legislative and executive bodies; mechanisms of economic management, education and social welfare; membership fees; benefits; and the distribution of funds. This is as impossible as it is unnecessary.

It is impossible for purely pragmatic reasons, because the state's structures evolve over decades. The second version of the program does not mention the term "socialist" even once (it was used once in the first version). Since the second version does not mention the term "capitalist" either, one is led to believe that the militant group of the sponsors of this version was in a great hurry to work out a new systemic alternative. Judging by what one can read, they have attained little beyond the slogans.

It is unnecessary because the system of our state is fixed and inviolable. If one forgets about it or tries to tell the delegates and the mass of members that this is not so, harm is done to Solidarity, that is, primarily to the employee interests, which Solidarity is supposed to defend.

That is why I am not surprised at the ever growing number of voices which -- although they are not decisive -- appeal to the congress to busy itself with workers' affairs and severely criticize the line of struggle that many people here continue to promote.

Commentary on Congress

LD111442 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Przemyslaw Kuciewicz commentary]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct (PAP) -- The key question one has to pose in connection with the Solidarity congress can be formulated as follows: Does Solidarity wish to integrate itself into the sociopolitical and economic situation that exists in Poland, or does it bank on its change? The answer given by the congress cannot be read completely unambiguously for at least two reasons. First: that which we understand by the notion of the system [system], which should not be identified with the overall system [ustroj], is undergoing profound reforms and at the moment one cannot define this (?matter) clearly. Second: the voice of the congress had a far from servile sound. With these reservations, I will -- without surely putting much at risk -- make the statement that the congress stated its support for a change of the system.

A reply to the second question which logically follows -- What would that change be based on and how far-reaching would it be? -- is far more difficult. It is easiest to give with regard to general economic matters. Here I will make use of the following pronouncement by one of the delegates: The employer has bankrupted us and we must organize a new program for ourselves, a self-managing one. However, in the program document alongside the development of the idea of self-management, the separation of the economic administration from the political authorities is demanded. The real supreme power over the economy on the scale of the country would be wielded by a social council of the national economy, although this power would be considerably restricted by the overriding principle of the self-management of enterprises. In this situation the competence and field of action of the government would be reduced to the minimum. Thus it is a conception of the construction of a completely new economic system -- a system which has no comparison anywhere in the world and which goes far further than the Yugoslav model.

However, a program so defined is a matter of the future. The most immediate issue is getting out of the economic crisis. What does Solidarity propose here? Well, first and foremost, the congress withheld support for the government program of anticrisis measures and for stabilizing the economy, because -- as it said -- it does not mobilize the many important economic reserves and does not give rise to public confidence.

The initial demand of the congress is the instituting of public control over the government's anticrisis measures, a control in which the practically deciding voice would be that of Solidarity. However, a positive anticrisis program was not lucidly presented. In the annex to the program resolution, three variants were presented without, however, blocking the way to searching for other solutions. Prof Bronislaw Geremek, the program's chief architect, put down this lack of decisiveness to the existence of many unknowns and to the considerations of remaining flexible in negotiations with the government. But the congress discussion showed what was probably the truer reason: the considerable differences of opinion which could not be overcome.

The already published conversion program presented by Docent Stefan Kurowski gained great popularity among delegates. It envisages considerable transfers of means of production, mainly from investment to industrial production and from the state to the private sector, which primarily, though not exclusively, affects agriculture and armaments cuts and a reorientation in foreign trade. It promises great and rapid results -- a 50 percent increase in the national income over 3 years. Leading Solidarity experts described these concepts as illusory. However, it is worth recalling something else: Docent Kurowski presented only a fragment of his program for the congress platform. Its second, and integral, part, contained in the publication, envisages among other things drastic price rises and even a change of currency.

This example shows the dilemma the congress faced and could not resolve: How to find and present to society an anticrisis program which was realistic and at the same time could count on general acceptance. Only some speakers said straight out from the platform: What is in store for us is sweat, tears and sacrifices -- there is no other way.

But let us return to the issue of the reconstruction of the political system. True, the attempt at the congress to eliminate from the preamble to the statute the statement on the leading role of the party in the state was rebuffed, but the tendency to weaken the position of the PZPR was clearly visible. Let us pass over here the number of individual very hard-hitting and unambiguous speeches. In the program document it says that the union will support and protect initiatives aimed at presenting to society various political programs and organizations to carry them into effect. A demand was also put forward to change the electoral regulations for the Sejm, which would enable all political parties, social organizations and groups of citizens to put forward candidates and restore to the Sejm a generally recognized representative character. Another proposal talks about setting up a self-management body -- self-management or socioeconomic chamber -- alongside the supreme state authorities. Many detailed innovations in the legal system, in public law and order protection institutions, in education, in culture, science and the mass media are also proposed. It is, in any case, hard to indicate any area of public life not discussed at the congress and which does not figure in the program documents. Purely union matters, though expounded in a separate section on labor protection, clearly took a back seat as the basic union task.

All in all, there is no question that the Solidarity congress passed a program of very radical changes, putting the union in opposition to considerable political forces in Poland and outside it. The question arises: Is the risk of confrontation not now greater and are the Solidarity leaders aware of that?

I look for an answer in the following words of the program document: We are fully aware that Polish society expects us to do service in such a way as to allow people to live in peace. The nation will not forgive anyone betrayal of the ideals which Solidarity was created to fulfill. The nation will not forgive anyone's actions, even born out of the best will, if they lead to blood being shed, to our spiritual and material achievements being destroyed. This awareness enjoins us to realize our ideals gradually, so that every successive task gains social acceptance. Responsibility enjoins us to perceive the balance of power which arose in Europe after World War II. We want to carry through the work of great transformation which we have undertaken without violating international alliances. They can get more reliable guarantees than previously. Our nation, stirred by a profound sense of dignity, patriotism and its traditions, can be a more valuable partner only when it undertakes its obligations itself and consciously.

The above declaration seems clear. There is here, nevertheless, a question which the quoted words of the program document do not suffice to resolve. The hypothesis -- expressed aloud, in any case, in the corridors of the congress -- that the allies from the Warsaw Pact would be prepared to accept a guarantor other than the PZPR of Poland's political stability, on condition of the inviolability of international obligations, remains speculative.

Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Hieronim Kubiak said at a meeting with intellectuals in Gdansk that this view of the matter conceals a dangerous illusion, one which could have tragic results.

Lech Walesa, on the other hand, who did not conceal his critical attitude to some of the program's contents, said on television the day after the congress that the program which was passed is one thing and the program implemented is another.

PAX CHAIRMAN QUESTIONED ON SOLIDARITY, PAX POLICY

AU091456 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 7 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Jerzy Kasprzak interview with Pax chairman Ryszard Reiff for GLOS WOLNY [FREE VOICE], the organ of the Solidarity congress: "Let Us Break Up the Chain of Confrontation" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Did you have any difficulties in coming to the Solidarity congress?

[Answer] I did not ask anyone for permission to come here so it is hard for me to say what difficulties I might have faced. I attended the first round of the congress and I shared my impressions with the members of the Council of State. All of them listened to me with great attention, and I must say no one was especially astonished and surprised.

[Question] You were against the Sejm laws on self-management and state enterprises. Why?

[Answer] Yes, I was against the government version of these laws, which were to be submitted to the Sejm without previous consultation with Solidarity people. My opposition was useful in that talks were held to attain far-reaching accords. Of course, I back those accords.

[Question] At the 24 September session of the Sejm you made a speech. What were its main theses?

[Answer] In my previous speeches I was for the so-called line of accord, which means avoiding one-sided judgments and promoting negotiations to reach common conclusions and exchanges of ideas and talks. In my speech on 24 September, I presented a concept of accord that would not only help settle incidental cases, but would also probe into the very crux of the problems engendered by the August protest. The point is to set up a body that represents the genuine social forces. We regard as such forces the church, which is the symbol of the nation's patriotic-moral unity; the party, which runs the mechanisms of power and provides a certain legality vis-a-vis so-called real socialism; and Solidarity, which has been created by social protest, has received its form and strength during its 1-year existence and enjoys enormous social backing. It goes without saying that each of these sides has a different character. We need an authority, a body that states with unchallenged authority what is and what is not our raison d'etat. As things are, everyone speaks similar words, but everyone gives them a different interpretation. The state cannot function without an unchallenged authority, but each side represents only part of such authority. No one has the mandate from all our people.

[Question] There have been some changes in the Pax position since August 1980. Why?

[Answer] Many desires, aspirations and inner rebellion have accumulated for years and years, and it was only the massive protest by the workers that brought those endeavors to full light. An overwhelming majority of Pax members responded to the appeal for renewal by approving and ideologically joining its mainstream. My views coincided with the view of that majority, and this was the reason for the personnel changes last October when the functionaries who were against that line had to go.

SOLIDARITY PAPER AGAINST POLITICIZING MANAGEMENT

AU091500 Szczecin JEDNOSC in Polish 18 Sep 81 p 7

[Miroslaw Kwiatkowski article: "Who Is the Director?"]

[Text] According to Leonid Brezhnev, in the Soviet Union socialism had been built as early as in the thirties. In the USSR, there is at present a "fully developed socialist society." The 1969 International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties in Moscow authoritatively established that, in the countries surrounding the Soviet Union, bases for socialism had been created and that also those countries had gone over to the construction of "developed" socialism.

Later on, that thesis was also adopted by Edward Gierek, and as early as 1973 the Politburo qualified Poland as a "developed socialist society," because that was what ensued from a "scientific analysis of the reality."

Those erroneous ideological theses brought about great, but socially harmful legal changes, including in the legal status of directors. In the mid-seventies, our legal system adopted the rule that the director is a state representative at the enterprise. That was the legal confirmation of the director's political tasks and functions. Under the socialist system, the director, along with his deputies, has always performed a political role. Even purely economic papers contained special chapters entitled: "The Political Functions of the Enterprise."

In particular, the director exercised political control over the enterprise. That was formulated in the following way: "The factory is an example of how the party performs its leading role."

The fact that the director is not only a representative of the enterprise, but also a state representative at the enterprise, means that in his activity he is governed by general social tasks set by the party. He must not be guided by "particular" interests of the enterprise in his charge.

According to this concept, the director is a functionary more political than economic, and in each case, within the law, performs both functions. And that is the crux of the dispute between the draft legal regulations proposed by the network of enterprise Solidarity organizations and those proposed by the government.

The draft act on the socialized enterprise deprives the director of what is, according to the government, a fundamental function. The director ceases to be a state representative and a political functionary. He becomes exclusively an economic functionary primarily representing the particular interests of the enterprise; obviously, within the limits defined by the law. The dispute is "principled" and involves relations between economics and politics, particularly when obligatory textbooks say that in Poland "power is personified by the Marxist-Leninist party."

That dispute has one more aspect. It involves the motives the director has in his activity, and the way he substantiates his decisions and responsibility. The nearly 40-year history of People's Poland shows that political and ideological motives applied directly in enterprise management are harmful. Obedient to orders from above, directors brought and continue to bring about economic losses running into hundreds of billions of zloty and immeasurable devastation to the natural environment. Indeed, the "struggle against nature," which began in Stalin's time, continues even today.

Neither the "network" nor the government specify in their drafts the principles of the director's responsibility, although they should have done so. However, one may deduce from the concepts on which both drafts are based that the director's responsibility at a "state enterprise" definitely differs from that at a "socialized enterprise." In the government's concept, political responsibility "before the party" continues to be the basic type of responsibility. That kind of responsibility is extremely ineffective and its nature is rather social. The application of the "network's" draft would boost the director's responsibility for errors committed in management.

The party is gradually giving up politics in individual social spheres. Political evaluations and directives have been withdrawn from practices in plant growing, philology, sociology and cybernetics. As late as in the sixties the "Ksiazka and Wiedza" publishing house distributed publications qualifying cybernetics as a "bourgeois pseudo-science which is an ideological weapon of the imperialist reaction."

It is time to give up political criteria in the economy and management. Those spheres must be governed by principles appropriate to them.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON KOR ACTIVITIES, DISSOLUTION

Jacek Kuron Interview

LD091842 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 7 Oct 81

["I Live Off My Systems of Views" -- PAP headline; question and answer format as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP) -- the youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH publishes an interview with Jacek Kuron, founder of the former KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organisation and a Solidarity adviser. This is the first interview with Kuron to appear in the Polish official press.

At the request Kuron said that he avoids using the word "socialism" as this might "lead to semantic disputes." He went on to say this, inter alia: "Am I an anti-socialist? If those who think that striving for genuine socialization of means of production and socialization of authority, things I am really striving for, is an anti-socialist activity, then this must be exactly their conception of anti-socialism. In this case I would not be able to argue with them."

"KOR meant 33 persons and several thousand activists. We were an open movement. Is this so unusual that immediately after August all those people should have become involved in Solidarity? It is true that among those engaged in publishing the union press and among Solidarity leaders there are many KOR members, beginning with Walesa and Gwiazda. But it is not true that many of us are among Solidarity advisers and experts."

"KOR has never had a common political manifesto, instead it had a programme of social self-organisation. This is why KOR has ceased to exist the moment Solidarity came into being."

"Obviously and unambiguously the overcoming of the crisis entails basic structural changes. Certain irreversible facts have taken place, the basic of them being organisation of the society. No one can impose anything on this society any more. The idea that the society can be ruled the way it was done before August is total fallacy and hallucination."

"Your newest idea is a conception of a government of national understanding composed of three forces: Solidarity, the party, and the church. How do you conceive in this case of the leading role of the party which the union does not deny officially?, was the next question.

Answer: "Everything has been put wrong in this question," answered Kuron and said: "I have not put forth such an idea. Only once, during a panel discussion, we indulged in far-reaching evaluations of the situation. Pondering one of the variants, on the spur of the moment I admitted the possibility of such a government. One thing is clear, however -- this is out of the question for the moment. If it turns out that the agreement I have mentioned before is impossible for a number of reasons, then social impatience may bring about a state of affairs in which people will no more believe anybody. Everything may begin to crumble, and it is precisely at that moment that emergence of such a body might become a fact. I do hope, however, that this possibility will remain exclusively in the sphere of intellectual speculation."

"Do you admit the possibility of Solidarity's participation in the government, the sharing of power?" was the interviewer's another question.

Kuron's answer: "That is not so. In such a committee neither the union nor the church would participate directly. Solidarity must remain a trade union and the church must be a church. But these two forces may recommend as members of such a government persons with authority who enjoy full social confidence, whom society will give full credit. Of course I am not speaking of Solidarity leaders or churchmen."

Interviewer: "You have a very coherent system of viewpoints, which is not necessarily right. It must have taken a lot of work for that system to take shape. As for the subject of work, what are you doing for a living if advising in the National Consultative Committee was an unpaid job?"

Kuron's answer: "I live exactly off that system of views. I sell it left and right. Everything I write is immediately published in numerous newspapers which pay me hard. I have enough money."

Paris CULTURE 'Influence'

LD091810 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an abridged version of a long article by Edward Modzelewski, entitled "Paris 'CULTURE' and KSS-KOR" [Social Self-Defense Committee], which is published in the monthly IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA, (numbers 7-8 and 9)

"At the same time, asserts E. Modzelewski, one can find a strange resemblance in the ideological and political content directed against our system of the publications of the opponents of socialism in Poland, with the publications of Western ideological subversion centers. And this resemblance occurs both in their similar ideological and political platforms, and in their almost identical formulations of detailed methodological and practical directives."

This resemblance becomes evident if one compares the text of the KSS-KOR program with articles published in recent years in the Paris CULTURE. "Comparison pre-eminently excludes accidental resemblance of the content, the author writes, all the more so since certain theoretical ideas and even detailed directives were given first in the pages of CULTURE and only later did they appear in the statements of KSS-KOR."

Close analysis shows up three phases in the inspirational role of the Paris CULTURE in the creation of the programs of the opponents of socialism operating in the country, and also in organized forms of political opposition.

In the first phase, from 1971-June 1976, CULTURE wrote about the main ideological precepts of the opposition, and specified the aims, the methods and the means of action for a future organized political opposition in Poland.

In the second phase, from 1976-1980 (August), CULTURE published the programs of opposition organizations, while in the same period gave less advice and directions.

In the third period, which began after August 1980, CULTURE was concerned primarily with KSS-KOR relations with "Solidarity," the place of KSS-KOR and its operatives in the life of the organization which was being formed, and the creation of its action program.

However, the greatest influence moreover a direct one on the process of forming political opposition in the country, was in the opinion of Modzelewski, made by a CULTURE article entitled "Political Opposition in Poland." It was significant in that the main theses contained in this article appeared almost word-for-word in the pronouncements and program materials of KSS-KOR. This article specifically notes that political opposition should be antitotalitarian and should operate in the spirit of striving for independence.

Dissolution of KOR

PM091011 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Jan Lew article: "In No Respect a Death Knell"]

[Text] The statement delivered by Professor Lipinski at the NSZZ Solidarity congress on the dissolution of the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS] "Workers' Defense Committee [KOR] has brought nothing very new. Such a proposal has been circulating among the people concerned at least from January 1981, and it was undoubtedly merely a question of waiting for an opportune moment. In the eyes of the organizers of that venture, such an opportunity was in fact provided by the Solidarity congress. This has added no luster to its deliberations.

It must be said without trying to blacken his name in any way that Professor Lipinski has again appeared in the role of a kind of publicity signboard. if not a screen. This would indicate that, having acquired some social engineering knowledge, those who prepared this entire scenario are still using as effective a packing as possible when selling off their stale wares. True, it may be rather surprising that a man of such considerable experience has allowed himself to be reduced to the rather thankless role of a tool, which others will seek to continue manipulating as long as it remains effective; but the KOR group has no bigger personality among its members whom it could utilize to achieve the propaganda effects which it expects.

At a press conference convened after the statement was made, Jan Jozef Lipski, an unappreciated writer who enjoys no public esteem for obvious reasons, appeared as it were in the role of the professor's understudy. However, he had nothing much to say. He sought to state the reasons why the KOR's so-called dissolution has taken place but, acting in accordance with the KOR's normal practice, he disclosed only some substitute objectives while carefully concealing the real ones. This could merely be an indication that KOR's bosses continue to take journalists for completely ignorant idiots.

When, in fact, considering the real reasons for the "dissolution" of that essentially Mafia-like antisocialist political group, we must state first of all that what we are confronted with is mere mystification or, if you prefer, dust thrown in our eyes. No Mafia ever disbanded itself of its own free will, not even after achieving its objectives. This is exemplified by the recent case of the so-called propaganda duo (P-2) group in Italy, which, however, has been left far behind by the KOR insofar as the scope of its activities, international links, political subversion and the dirtiest possible anti-state activities are concerned. But, after all, Poland has become an especially attractive target for the united forces of militant imperialism.

Let us state to begin with, therefore, that KOR has in no way discontinued its activities, which are merely to assume a new form; and the fact that, according to Lipski, KOR members are switching over organizationally to the Solidarity movement alters nothing at all, except that maybe Solidarity will be jeopardized still further as a result. Lipski stated: "In the present situation, that great movement will play KOR's role much more effectively." This is not something to be wished on Solidarity for its own good. Nor would it be appropriate to do so.

In fact, just like the above-mentioned Italian "propaganda duo" Mafia, KOR has throughout been an illegal organization whose activities have been not only against the law but even a challenge to it. The Italian authorities have dealt appropriately and rather forcefully with their Mafiosi. There can be no doubt that from the legal viewpoint the fate of the KOR and its members was sealed. Our country can afford liberalism and pluralism of opinions but, like any country in the world, it cannot afford to show tolerance toward a secret organization whose main objective is to destroy the state.

Therefore, a well-founded fear of the law was certainly the main reason. The cap fits. And the second reason, which Lipski was unable to mention for reasons best known to himself, is the fact that the KOR has been unable to acquire any influence or significance among the public even though it has tried hard, using, among other things, many means which would have deserved to be brought to the attention of general courts. As a result of using such means, advertising their unparalleled personal connections, making promises to individuals eager to make a career and money under a promised KOR-dominated system of government and engaging in psychological terror and common bribery, the leaders of that Mafia managed to win over a few thousand people, the most loyal of whom were designated posts as ministers, voivodas, ambassadors and so forth. Let us refrain in this instance from mentioning any names, because it could well turn out that some of their bearers are now seated in the Gdansk conference room where the congress is being held.

Be that as it may, KOR members' alienation from the community is an obvious fact -- they are simply badly thought of everywhere, if not deemed the very dregs of society. They also have a bad reputation among Solidarity's rank and file since their Mafia-like methods, including corruption of honest and idealistic individuals, have continually led to conflicts. It has become apparent in a number of recent cases that none of the trade union's regional organizations has been free of such conflicts.

In any case, the only "service" that KOR members have rendered Solidarity is, it may be said, to have done their utmost to ensure that the trade union became a political force whose activities would be directed against the socialist state and the nation's most vital interests. The economic chaos which daily weighs heavily on all working people is only one of their eagerly sought objectives.

Most fortunately, the process of taking over Solidarity has not achieved the results which its promoters so selflessly sought, while obviously not scorning any benefits due to themselves. They also suffered a serious setback when they made an assault on the party, seeking to break it up and drive it into the arms of revisionist circles.

It is certainly worth recalling a remark made by a British journalist -- Leslie Collit of the FINANCIAL TIMES -- back in September 1980. At that time he asked the KOR ringleaders a simple question: "What kind of socialist system would you be prepared to accept?" To his considerable surprise, Collit heard only one word in reply: "None." That's just it.

Nothing either can or should surprise us. Not even the official though pompous "dissolution" of the anti-Polish conspiracy known as KOR. This veritable crossing of a wolf with a fox has long resulted in some chameleon-like features which cannot cause much surprise under the circumstances. Even though various KOR spokesmen have sought to maintain that it was created in 1976, such assertions are mere bilge. The origins of KOR members can be traced as far back as the pre-Stalin "era" in Poland which such political aces as Berman and Zambrowski, for instance, helped to establish.

The present leading KOR activists, who have imposed on the KOR their own program form and practical solutions (Professor Lipinski should not be included among them) began their activities under those people's protection. In the process of time they have adopted various names -- sometimes they were called "revisionists crawling on all fours," sometimes "commandos" and sometimes "mariners." Later, taking advantage of all the mistakes made by Gierek's team, they became "KOR" members.

They are now seeking to disguise themselves, in full view of the public, as Solidarity members. Their tactics have changed even though the disguise is similar; but let us realize that they continue to receive support and material help from the same circles, the forces which have been unable to swallow the fact that Poland is an independent and socialist country.

This is why the KOR is what it is and why it will remain unchanged even if its bosses begin to walk the streets wearing Polish peasant costumes. Since there is only one truth, it is impossible to conceal it under any camouflage.

All in all, that much can be said on the subject of the "dissolution" of an organization which is no dissolution at all. It would be a good thing if Professor Lipinski gave some thought to all this, and it is regrettable that he did not do so before reading out his statement, whose text does not look as if it was written by him, as you will realize if you study it more closely. Some of the expressions used in it have even aroused the suspicion that the aged and venerable economist has been misled and, as a result, has in fact been held up to ridicule.

For instance, Professor Lipinski expressed his opinion in a manner both insulting and misleading in such periodicals as RZECYYWISTOSC and EKRAN. He added the following words to his statement: "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, a communist-fascist paper, is the main organ of the Polish Army."

It is impossible not to agree that this was a curious sentence; let us merely add that, as the professor will recall, the term "Jewish-communist" was used in Poland many years ago, and what sort of people used it is better left unsaid. Maybe Professor Lipinski merely made a slip, because the "communist-fascist" combination just makes no sense at all. However, completely compromised terms should be neither repeated nor even paraphrased.

Maybe the reason for this was some kind of fervor caused, let us say, by agitation connected with the"dissolution?" Since we are at present unable to throw any light on that unpleasant occurrence, we can only convey to Professor Lipinski our commiserations.

PROCEEDINGS OF NEW KKP FIRST SESSION REPORTED

LD122242 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- The new Solidarity National Consultative Commission's [KKP] Presidium at its first session chaired by Lech Walesa in Gdansk today called on all the union's factory committees in Poland to refrain from any protest actions till the resumption of Solidarity-government talks scheduled for October 22. Only in case the talks prove ineffective, the union's authorities will take a decision on a possible protest action.

The call came as a result of protest actions announced in many factories throughout the country, including individual plants in Grudiadz, Walbrzych, Police and Torun.

Antoni Tokarczuk of the Bydgoszcz chapter was appointed KKP secretary until a final decision is taken on the nomination. Miroslaw Krupinski of the Warmia-Mazury chapter and Stanislaw Wadolowski of the West Pomeranian chapter were appointed vice-chairmen for the time being.

The Presidium also distributed areas of responsibility to individual KKP members: Grzegorz Palka is going to handle the matters related to the economic reform and the economic policy. Ryszard Blaszczyk will be responsible for employee matters. Jacek Merkel will be concerned with territorial self-management and the rule of law; Grazyna Przybylska-Wendt -- with health care, environment, and housing; Janusz Onyszkiewicz -- with culture, education, and science; Jan Waszkiewicz -- with access to mass media and unionist training; Miroslaw Krupinski -- with the union's foreign policy; and Antoni Tokarczuk -- with intra-union organization and management of the union's assets.

GROWING NUMBER OF WARNING STRIKES NOTED

LD091856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Piotrkow Trybunalski dispatch]

[Text] Discontent among the community due to insufficient supplies of foodstuffs is growing in the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. We have learned from our Poitrkow correspondent Paulin (Ploninski) that the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Piotrkow Trybunalski adopted a resolution on Wednesday on protest action. Yesterday, in three departments of the Mazowsze Mazowia wool industry works in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, a 1-hour warning strike took place. Strike readiness continues at this enterprise. A 24-hour strike is to take place on 19 October and a general strike after 19 October.

A 1-hour warning strike also took place yesterday in a PKS [Polish Motor Transportation] depot in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. The Solidarity works commission at the furniture industry plants in Radomsko, which in an organizational respect is subordinate to the regional board in Czestochowa, has joined the protest action announced by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Strike readiness has been declared at these works and a 1-hour warning strike is to be declared on 15 October. After 20 October, from the beginning of the first shift, the plants are to join the sit-in strike in the region announced by the regional board in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

Strike readiness has been maintained since yesterday, among others in the CHEMITEX-WISTOM chemical fibers enterprise and in the Mazowia wool industry works in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, and in the Tomaszow mineral raw materials mine in Biala Gora.

Social Tension in Piotrkow

LD121254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Social tension in the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship due to deteriorating food supplies is still not decreasing. A strike alert has been maintained since 6 October in work enterprises at Tomaszow Mazowiecki, and a 1-hour warning strike was even held in two enterprises.

Today all enterprises in the region have gone on strike alert. It transpires from a statement issued by the press spokesman of the Piotrkow voivoda that a commission authorized to hold talks by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach will arrive in Piotrkow Trybunalski tomorrow to meet with the authorities of the voivodship and representatives of NSZZ Solidarity and Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

13 Oct Strike Threatened

NC121434 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Workers in 40 concerns at Piotrkow Trybunalski, 130 kms (80 miles) southwest of here, are to undertake a 24-hour strike tomorrow to protest against shortages of rationed foodstuffs and other items, union sources said today.

The local branch of the independent trade union Solidarity, as it ordered the 24-hour stoppage, also threatened to call an unlimited strike and occupation of work premises on October 20, Solidarity sources in Piotrkow Trybunalski said.

The branch, which had a series of inconclusive meetings with regional authorities in the town last week, said that supplies of such rationed items as meat, sugar, cereal-based products, cigarettes, liquor and detergents were insufficient to cover ration tickets already issued.

Solidarity demanded in addition that a government commission be sent to deal with the crisis, failing which it would call a strike of workers on a prepared list of 40 concerns. At the same time the union today announced a general "state of strike preparedness" throughout the area.

Meanwhile, Solidarity's Executive Bureau was meeting in Gdansk today to discuss the situation at Piotrkow Trybunalski. Though the bureau's full establishment of 12 members is still one short, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa decided to go ahead and convene it now -- postponing a meeting of the National Commission, or KK, the union's supreme governing body, that was to have appointed a 12th member to the bureau.

At their opening session on Thursday, the 107 members of the KK ratified the principle that the presidents of the six largest regional branches of the union should automatically sit on the Executive Bureau.

But when the session broke up the KK had voted in 11 out of the 12 members of the bureau and were due to meet later to bring the list up to full strength.

Today's meeting of the bureau appeared all the more crucial in that a plenum of the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee is expected to convene on Wednesday to define the party's ideological position in the light of the programme Solidarity adopted at its congress this autumn. The date of the plenum meeting has yet to be announced officially, and a decision on the matter is expected after tomorrow's meeting of the Politburo.

24-Hour Strike Begins

LD131126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Public tension continues unabated in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. In accordance with a resolution passed at an earlier stage by the Piotrkow Trybunalski NSZZ Solidarity regional board, production enterprises in Tomaszow Mazowiecki began a 24-hour strike at 0600, or beginning with the first shift.

Municipal transportation and the Polish motor vehicle transportation company network are not working either.

Enterprises whose Solidarity works commissions belong to the Lodz regional board have also joined the strike.

The protest is against the worsening food supplies in the market. The strikers demand that supplies of rationed goods should fully match the demand.

Solidarity Appeal 'Too Late'

NC131059 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Workers at some 40 plants in the central Polish district of Piotrkow Trybunalski went on strike today in protest against food shortages, local union sources said.

An appeal by the executive of the independent trade union Solidarity last night came too late to halt the strike, which had been arranged several days beforehand.

A team of officials sent to the area was negotiating today and the strike -- mainly confined to the textile centre of Tomaszow -- was expected to be called off if the talks succeeded.

Similar action was also reported at Zyrardow, 50 kilometres (30 miles) southwest of Warsaw, where negotiations on the shortage of meat yesterday failed to reach an agreement.

Lubin Protest

LD092340 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Today at the mining and metallurgical combine headquarters in Lubin there was a public meeting of the Legnica voivoda and deputy voivodas with representatives of NSZZ Solidarity in the copper basin. The meetings discussed the implementation of the demands put forward by the workforce of the combine's plants on 3 September during the protest action in the Rudna mining works. The problems of urban trasnportation were tackled, including getting to work and to the schools.

The trade unionists accused the administration of a lack of interest in these matters. They stated that because of the lack of rolling stock and the disregard of the voivodship transportation enterprise [WPK], getting to distant workplaces and to schools takes place in intolerable conditions. The example of Lubin was cited, where for one school bus there are as many as 200 pupils.

The outstanding issue of housing for the miners was also discussed. The voivoda said that this year in the Legnica Voivodship a total of 250,000 cubic meters of housing would be commissioned. Eighty percent of that would be divided up exclusively by cooperatives. The voivoda also said that, despite the stand of the housing cooperative central office in Legnica Voivodship, the waiting time for an apartment from a workplace will be added to the membership period in housing cooperatives. This is in accordance with the demand of the protesting workforces. On the other hand, shortening the waiting time for an apartment to 5 years in housing cooperatives will be possible only if the potential of building enterprises is increased.

At this point, a group of more than 50 people entered the hall. They had been waiting for almost 20 hours in vain outside the shops for a delivery of meat. They said that instead of meat, [word indistinct] kilograms of bones had been delivered. The atmosphere in the hall grew extremely heated.

The voivodas promised that before today is over deliveries of meat for Lubin would be considerably increased. During a discussion of the most basic issue, i.e., the improvement of supplies and work of the retail trade, the trade union side stated that in this sphere nothing had changed for the better but exactly the opposite had occurred.

In these circumstances, a resolution was passed in which the deadline for an improvement in the supplies to the region of basic foodstuffs was fixed for 19 October. It was decided that on 24 October a geneal assembly of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity of Legnica Voivodship would be held to decide on possible further forms of protest, including on a strike [word indistinct]. On the other hand, if the situation does not improve, a 4-hour warning strike in the whole region is to be proclaimed for 27 October.

Government-TU Talks 'Fiasco'

LD130331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The tense sociopolitical situation caused by the population's worsening food supply continues in Skierniewice Voivodship.

Talks conducted until late yesterday in Zyrardow between Skierniewice Voivodship's Solidarity representatives, the NSZZ Solidarity PRESIDIUM OF Mazowsze and Lubusz regions, and the government delegation led by Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Marek Holdakowski, ended in a fiasco.

Solidarity representatives were of the opinion that the talks offer no chance for improving the voivodship's supply of meat and meat products. They rejected the government argument that at present no binding decisions can be made concerning increased supply of meat and meat products in the third quarter and first 10 days of October without improved procurement. Solidarity was also not satisfied with the government delegation's proposal of additional food supplies for Skierniewice Voivodship in the form of cheese, giblets, poultry and frozen foods.

As a consequence of not achieving an agreement a protest strike has been declared by the female workforce in the Zyrardow technical textile factory.

In the evening Solidary announced that the strike will be gradually increased. Solidarity's representatives demand that a government delegation led by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach arrive in Zyrardow in order to conduct more talks.

The government delegation rejected Solidarity's statement and maintained that the government did everything in order to contain the situation according to existing possibilities as undertaken by Deputy Premier Mach during talks in Warsaw a few days ago concerning additional delivery of 60 tons of meat for the voivodship market this month.

BYDGOSZCZ REGION SOLIDARITY LIFTS STRIKE ALERT

LD121940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The board of the Bydgoszcz region of NSZZ Solidarity has lifted the strike alert in the voivodship in force since the beginning of September, and declared in response to the discontinuation of proceedings into the events of March this year by the voivodship prosecutor's office and by the General Prosecutor's Office. The decision was prompted by the decision of the first national congress of Solidarity concerning the Bydgoszcz affair, inserted into the programmatic resolution of the union.

At the same time it was stressed that lifting the strike alert does not indicate that Solidarity will refrain from further actions aimed toward explanaton and punishment of the perpetrators of the Bydgoszcz affair.

LECH WALESA TO MAKE 1-WEEK VISIT TO FRANCE

NC121250 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of Poland's free trade union Solidarity, will arrive here Wednesday at the head of a delegation for a week-long visit at the invitation of all French trade unions.

It will be his fourth trip abroad as head of Solidarity -- he has already been to Vatican City, Tokyo and Stockholm.

Mr Walesa is so far not scheduled to meet any French Government officials or party leaders.

He will go to northern France, where there is a 70,000 strong Polish community centred on the coal mines.

Last week French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson met Mr Walesa in Warsaw, the first foreign official to meet him in the Polish capital.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE PROTESTS ANTI-SOLIDARITY POSTER

AU091510 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 8

[Editorial commentary: "Do Not Play With Fire"]

[Text] It was decided to subject to a boorish manipulation with a certain political message the poster welcoming the first Solidarity congress. The poster features a 1-year-old baby playing on a green lawn -- a picture that has become so dear not only to the millions and millions of Solidarity members, but also to many other people, who will treasure it in their memories. The walls in Warsaw and other towns were plastered -- on the day when the second round of the Solidarity congress began -- with the posters featuring the same baby that symbolizes the 1-year-old Solidarity, except that the baby now holds...burning matches, each the size of a torch. The green lawn is delimited by the deathly white contours of the Polish People's Republic and the entire product is captioned by a glaringly red cry: "Do Not Play With Fire!"

One should never play with fire, to be sure, and it is high time that those who are behind that provocative and intentionally inciting act should comprehend it. But what should be done above all is to unmask those who thought up, sponsored and executed the idea and those who provided the paper for the posters and to find out what money they used to pay for them.

SUWALKI PROTESTERS OCCUPY VOIVODSHIP OFFICE

LD102332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday we informed you, ladies and gentlemen, about the beginning of a protest action in the Suwalki Voivodship office by members of the Solidarity of the prestressed concrete sleepers [podklady struno-betonowe] plant Kolbet. They are primarily calling for full coverage of coupons for meat and meat products. The protestors are expecting the arrival of a government delegation in order to conduct talks. We have new information from our correspondent Wlodzimierz Filipowicz.

Today the Pojezierze regional board of NSZZ Solidarity held a session. It was decided to recognize the action that had been undertaken as correct and to continue the occupation of the voivodship office building until talks with the government commission are completed. It was also decided to include links of Rural Solidarity in the protest action and to proclaim strike readiness throughout Suwalki Voivodship. The main demands made by the Suwalki region Solidarity are a better supply of food, fuel and means of maintaining cleanliness, and the allocation of premises for the regional board. The Suwalki voivoda has pledged to pass these demands on to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Sit-In Ends

LD112252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] The sit-in at the section of the Suwalki Voivodship office building, which started on Friday, has now ended. Suwalki Voivoda Kazimierz Jablonski and a delegation of the trade union are going to Warsaw tomorrow at the invitation of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski in order to discuss how to implement demands contained in a resolution of Solidarity Pojezierze region which mainly concerns improving market supplies in Suwalki Voivodship.

SOLIDARITY BODY TALKS WITH AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS

PM091145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 Oct 81 p 5

[PAP report: "Current Problems of Rural Areas"]

[Text] PAP has received the following communique on talks held by the Presidium of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and Organizations of Private Farmers NSZZ [CZKIOR NSZZRI] with the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture:

On 29 September 1981, talks were held at the offices of CZKIOR NSZZRI between Main Council Presidium member Norbert Aleksiewicz and leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy led by Minister Jerzy Wojtecki and Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala. The talks concerned the socioeconomic situation in rural areas and cooperation between the ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the private farmers' trade unions. The CZKIOR NSZZRI Main Council Presidium adopted a critical attitude toward some principles of cooperation with private farmers' trade unions as applied by the ministry, as well as toward the methods of consultation with respect to proposed solutions to problems important to rural areas. The ministry leaders agreed that some shortcomings had recently appeared in this sector, especially during talks held by the leaders of the ministry on the subject of a fund for agricultural development and prices paid for production services rendered by SKR [Agricultural Circles Cooperatives].

As a result of the talks held, it was agreed that:

1 -- Consultations are to take place with all trade unions of private farmers on all matters concerning rural areas;

2 -- No problem concerning the agricultural cooperatives organization is to be resolved without the participation of representatives of the agricultural cooperatives organization;

3 -- Talks are to be held very soon between working teams from the CZKIOR NSZZRI Main Council and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy on the subjects of: the distribution of fertilizers among specific agricultural sectors, and order No 31 issued by the minister of domestic trade and services, signed in consultation with the minister of agriculture, on the subject of the principles to govern fuel supplies to commercial consumers from 1 September through 31 December 1981 in connection with restrictions imposed on coal deliveries to producers of farm animals for slaughter;

4 -- Note was taken of the implementation of the demands put forward by the CZKIOR-NSZZRI Main Council with respect to an increase in the price paid for pigs for slaughter as from 1 October 1981;

5 -- In the course of October, consultations will take place with the participation of the mass media to establish how far the demands submitted to the government by the CZKIOR NSZZRI Main Council in 1980 and 1981 have been met;

6 -- The size of the edition of the CZKIOR NSZZRI organ PION is to be increased;

7 -- To provide assistance in the training and advisory sector for housewives in rural areas, it will be insured that rural home management instructors are appointed to deal with the requirements of all rural districts [gminy] in close cooperation with the rural housewives' circles organization;

8 -- The necessary financial aid is to be given to rural housewives' circles to help them in their disseminating and initiating activities with respect to farm and home management;

9 -- In conjunction with CZKIOR NSZZRI, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy will prepare proposals with respect to compensation for farmers in connection with increases in production and living costs;

10 -- The minister of agriculture and food economy is to begin to fulfill the demands mentioned in the resolution adopted by the CZKIOR NSZZRI Main Council Presidium with respect to the development of production and purchases of farm animals for slaughter.
[end of communique]

It is worth emphasizing that, as we have already informed the public, an increase in the price paid for pigs for slaughter was a precondition for holding these talks.

INTERPRETATION OF PURCHASE PRICES PROTESTED

LD091904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, the Presidium of the committee has adopted a resolution stating, among other things, that the union rejects the official interpretation of the recent increase in the purchase price of hogs for slaughter, according to which this was to be compensation for the higher retail price of food. In the union's opinion, such an attitude is unacceptable for the following reasons:

First, the recent increase in the purchase price has the nature of a correction of the false price relations which were in force since 1 April this year. These were fixed contrary to the binding principles and without consultation with the union.

The NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has demanded such a correction on many occasions in order to improve the profitability of producing animals for slaughter.

Second, the increase in procurement prices should be an instrument for shaping the profitability of production. They cannot, however, be compensation because they apply to some producers only. They are not equal for all farmers and do not take into account the farmer's family circumstances. The NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers believes that the increase in procurement prices of hogs for slaughter, although essential, is not capable of stemming the fall in procurement if it is not followed up by real anti-inflationary measures, through supplying the countryside with industrial goods, particularly means for agricultural production such as machinery, building materials and coal.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES RURAL YOUTH UNION MEETING

LD112020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A national meeting of the Rural Youth Union [ZMW] ended at the voivodship center for agricultural progress in [name indistinct] in Ciechanow Voivodship today. The most important problems of interest to the young generation in rural areas in the current socioeconomic and political situation were discussed. During today's discussion, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the floor. He said that there was a great deal of public interest in the creation of the ZMW, the development of which was connected with changes taking place in the countryside and the development of self-management. Self-management, said Kazimierz Barcikowski, should unite all social and political forces in the countryside. Any monopoly action would only harm the countryside.

Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski examined the country's current economic situation. He stated, among other things, that we will be able to break the vicious circle of impotence when we have created conditions facilitating correct agricultural development. Actions embarked on by the government which, among other things, solved all legal problems connected with land management and land deals, serve to increase a feeling of stability in rural areas, thus ensuring permanence [trwalosc] of individual peasant holdings in socialist Poland.

INDUSTRIAL TU'S HOLD SEMINAR ON LABOR ISSUES

LD111056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] A 3-day seminar on the country's current problems, organized by the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, began today in Jachronka near Warsaw. Taking part in it are members of the leaderships of the main boards of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, the heads of voivodship consultative commissions and the chairmen of the works councils in larger enterprises.

A discussion is envisaged on problems such as the trade unions and the economic reform and worker self-management, in the light of the new law. A representative of the State Price Commission leadership will present the draft of the retail price reform. Alternative programs for the reform of prices and wages will also be examined. The industrial trade unionists will also take a stand on the bill on trade unions.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS INDUSTRIAL TU LEADER

LD120934 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 12 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- In his interview for TRYBUNA LUDU, chairman of the Branch Union's Consultative Commission, Albin Szyszka said:

"Given the present conditions in this country and the perils threatening the working people as a result of the steadily deepening crisis, the class trade union movement can only fulfil its duties with a remodelled or more precise organizational shape. The point is to connect the inviolable self-governance and independence of every branch union with a strong, effective, and efficient operation of the movement as a whole. In order to achieve this the individual unions will have to turn over part of their self-governance rights to the central organization. This tendency has already emerged. But this must be a conscious and fully democratic process."

Speaking about Branch Unions' relations with the Solidarity, Szyszka said that without frenzy or feelings of hurt ambitions, Branch Unions are criticizing the Solidarity for its political activity and for the fact that it usurps monopoly in representing all working people.

At the same time, Branch Unions have no intention to back out from cooperation with colleagues from the Solidarity on all labour (?matters) regardless of and beyond political differences, Szyszka assured.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MEDICAL CANDIDATES' SIT-IN

Agreement Near

LD091734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Leszek Chorwat, our Krakow correspondent, has sent us a report concerning the sit-in strike by candidates for the university and their parents at the Krakow Medical Academy. Here is the text of the resolution adopted by the joint councils of the academy's faculties:

The joint councils of the faculties at the Medical Academy named after Nicolaus Copernicus met on 8 October and condemned the illegal occupation of our academy at Anna Street 12 by the candidates for the first year of medical studies who have failed to qualify and their parents. We approve the mediation proposals consisting of: ensuring work in the Krakow clinics for the candidates as ward attendants or stretcher-bearers in the academic year 1981-82 with the work earning an allocation of additional preferential points for the entrance examination next year; an approach to the Ministry of National Defense for the deferment of military service for candidates who will take up this work; the organization of courses, at the expense of the academy, covering subjects required for the entrance examination so as to make it possible for the candidate to prepare better.

These proposals will be available only in the case when the candidates who have failed to qualify for study and their parents leave the illegally-occupied premises in the medical academy not later than 0900 on 10 October. Otherwise we empower the authorities to embark on vigorous administrative action designed to restore normal work in our academy.

At the same time we state that should a hunger strike action or other forms of pressure be applied by the candidates who have failed to qualify, we will submit a motion to the senate in Krakow asking that none of the candidates who have signed the letter of 5 October, announcing the undertaking of the hunger strike, be admitted in future for medical studies at the Krakow Medical Academy.

According to unofficial sources, reports Chorwat, the protest will presumably be discontinued. By 0900 tomorrow the strikers will leave the occupied building. Final drafting work is in progress on the statement of the protesting candidates.

Students End Protest

LD091700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] At 1300 today, the protest by candidates of Krakow's Copernicus Medical Academy who were not accepted for study came to an end. The protesters approved the mediating propositions contained in the statement adopted at yesterday's meeting of the faculties of the academy. In this way the young people's protest, which lasted almost 3 weeks, came to an end. The deputies' mediating group is the guarantor of the agreement.

Urban on Protests

LD112345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] The government press spokesman has made a statement to the POLISH PRESS AGENCY concerning the protest actions held in certain medical academies.

Jerzy Urban stated that it is the government's desire to ensure that all young people who want to continue their studies and who are adequately prepared to do so should have this possibility. Nevertheless, the government has no direct influence on the decisions of the autonomous management of higher education schools which are the only ones which decide the number of students accepted to start university studies.

The government spokesman also expressed the hope that the university senates will be able to resolve the problem of ensuring proper conditions and level of studies as well as satisfying the aspirations of as many young people as possible in this sphere.

Medical Academics Statement

LD121920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The dispute at several medical academies is gradually dying out. The dispute arose between candidates and academic authorities over the refusal of admission to medical faculties. After Krakow and Katowice, the students rejected in Wroclaw have ended the occupation of academic premises. Thanks to the mediation by Sejm deputies from the region, parents and candidates have suspended protest action in Bialystok Medical Academy until 16 October when another meeting of the academy's senate is to discuss the issue.

The first conference organized in Lodz of rectors of medical academies in Poland adopted the following resolution, signed by all rectors:

Rectors of medical academies assembled at the conference in Lodz strongly condemn attempts to force admission to medical faculties at medical academies in Warsaw, Krakow, Katowice, Wroclaw and Bialystok by the occupation of academic premises by parents and candidates. Faculty councils and senate, as self-managing, collegial bodies of the academies, have the full right to decide the method and number of admissions. A drastic shortage of vacancies in medical units and hospitals, and concern for the higher level of studies have enforced a reduction in the number of admissions to medical faculties.

Forcing admission by the occupation of premises by candidates and their parents in order to obtain individual gain is an unprecedented attempt to cancel the self-managing character of academies. Such attempts at insubordination by candidates toward the self-managing authorities of the academies discredit them ethically and morally.

Problems connected with the bill on higher schools were also discussed at the conference, and views were exchanged concerning senate elections. The second conference of medical academies rectors will be held on 17 November in Warsaw.

12 OCT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION OUTLINED

LD122018 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Statement by Jerzy Urban, press spokesman of the Polish Government -- live or recorded]

[Text] I have arrived at the studio straight from today's session of the Council of Ministers, which began this morning, and I would like to present briefly the course of this long session. This session was, so to speak, divided into two parts: the Council of Ministers evaluated the present situation in our country, and then it adopted decisions and resolutions.

The evaluation of the situation was used, of course, by the Council of Ministers to draw conclusions in order to undertake actions which are to be implemented energetically by the government. The subject of this evaluation concerned, among others, the situation which arose following the Solidarity congress.

The government evaluated the influence of the Solidarity congress on the situation in our country as negative. In the resolutions of the Solidarity congress, the foundations of the state's political system were questioned. The government, however, did not carry out a full analysis of the materials of the Solidarity congress because this would be premature. The Council of Ministers does not know, even today, the full and final version of the Solidarity congress resolution, so that a complete analysis and drawing of conclusions from the events in the Oliwia Hall will be made at a later date.

The government stated, however, that the offer contained in the message of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs -- the message sent to the Solidarity congress -- was disregarded by the congress. This causes anxiety and creates a dangerous situation in our country.

The government is also concerned, as was said at today's session, with the conduct [praktyka] and not just the resolutions. Well, the first thing done by the miners' Solidarity after the congress was to organize a boycott of Saturday work, and in many coal mines strong pressure was organized against extraction of coal on Saturdays. This is practically a deadly grip in which our economy has been caught. Winter is coming, coal is needed to heat the houses, agriculture needs coal upon which animal breeding depends, and finally the foreign currency situation of Poland is so dramatic that each ton of coal which could be exported would be precious and helpful to the functioning of industry, and also makes it possible to import meat. In this situation, it appears exceedingly irresponsible and terribly dangerous for the miners' Solidarity to stubbornly discourage miners from working on free Saturdays, and to apply pressure in this sphere. Resolution No 199 of the Council of Ministers which created various encouragements for increased coal extraction has been rejected.

The government again stressed at today's session that it is ready for talks, and that any successful solution which would ensure increased extraction will be accepted, but it is not interested in further promises that the extraction will increase if they are not supported by practice.

The government also analyzed market and supply difficulties which are becoming acute, and which incite nervous actions by the population. The government has renewed the proposal to establish a permanent mixed commission which should include representatives of the government and representatives of trade unions, so that they can make decisions at joint sessions concerning market supply, the best ways of resolving the problems of rationing, problems concerning price movement, and problems concerning procurement.

This year's procurement of livestock for slaughter, according to the Council of Ministers, has fallen by 600,000 tons compared with last year. Thus, there are no conditions for restoring the previous ration allocations. Unfortunately, it is impossible. We know there are difficulties in providing for the present rations. In view of this, the government decided to increase the import of meat this year by 145,000 tons. In other words, we must obtain credits which will be eaten away as soon as we get them, while we feel that there is a possibility to purchase more meat because rural areas produce more than they buy. [sentence as heard]

In order to increase those purchases and to raise production, the government has also taken the decision to allocate additional amounts of coal to rural areas, but it appeals to farmers, to all rural organizations, for them not to hesitate to sell to the purchase points. Because in the difficult situation in which the country finds itself, meat must get through to the purchase points and not to bazaars [unofficial markets], thus assuring the coupon supply. After all, that meat not only ends up in the bazaars, but is simply held back in the form of livestock.

The government adopted draft laws, and I will talk only briefly about this. They include a law on the protection of agricultural and forest land, which will hamper the withdrawal of land from agricultural production for other, nonagricultural purposes. Instrumental in this is the increased price of land that would have to be paid by enterprises wishing to obtain it. Further, a draft law on the merging of land has been adopted. It is aimed at an improvement in the structure of farms. The government has responded to demands for the interest of collective farms to cease to be dominant, for the interests of private farms to be represented on an even footing. The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on servicing the farming population by cooperative banks. The interested parties will read about this. I do not wish to report on this at length. The Council of Ministers also adopted a resolution, quite an important one, and basically, it is not a resolution but a change in the previous decree of the Council of Ministers. It relates to substitute families, in which children who cannot be brought up in their natural families are being raised. That resolution, those decisions, amount to an increase in aid for one child by Z400 a month, as well as the broadening of raising of certain other benefits.

That was the content of today's session of the Council of Ministers.

MIXED COMMISSION ON SUPPLIES, PRICES PROPOSED

Moves To Halt Crisis

LD102230 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP) -- The government press spokesman has reported that the Government Presidium discussed today proposed moves aimed at halting the process of deepening socioeconomic crisis whose results are being acutely felt by society in particular as far as market supplies are concerned.

The course and resolutions of the Solidarity congress which ended recently make the present situation even more disquieting. The country's situation is being further exacerbated by difficulties in ensuring vital foreign currency supplies to the economy. The import of food and raw and other materials necessary for keeping industry working depends mainly on the achievement of political stability since Poland, shaken by conflicts, ceases to be a credible trade and cooperation partner.

The Government Presidium states that the normalization of the political situation is the key to the utilization of the economic capacities of our country and the implementation of reforms and thus a condition for satisfying the needs of the population, in particular the need to overcome the dangers arising from winter. A package of decisions necessary to counteract negative, destabilizing phenomena was discussed.

In keeping with an announcement made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to the Sejm, the Government Presidium discussed ways of broadening the base of government [poszerzenie bazy rzadzenia], and to support it to a greater extent on all patriotic forces based on socialist positions.

The Government Presidium has authorized the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs to make a proposal, as a matter of urgency, to set up a permanent mixed commission of representatives of the government and of the trade union centers for an ongoing examination and consultation on questions connected with supplies to the market, rationing of goods and movement of prices. [Passage indistinct].

Further on Economic Proposals

LD110006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The government press spokesman has reported that the Government Presidium today discussed proposed moves aimed at halting the process of the deepening socio-economic crisis whose results are being acutely felt by society in particular as far as market supplies are concerned.

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers discussed a package of moves which are indispensable for counteracting negative, destabilizing phenomena. Other draft decisions aim at improving the functioning of state administration, at strengthening its capacity for energetic reforming actions and at bold exploitation of powers. In accordance with the Sejm announcement made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Government Presidium discussed ways of broadening the base of government and of basing the authorities to a greater extent on all patriotic forces which stand on the ground of socialism.

The Government Presidium authorized the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs to urgently propose that a permanent mixed commission be founded comprised of representatives of the government and the trade union (?headquarters) for an ongoing discussion of and agreement on matters connected with the supply of the market, the rationing of goods and the movement of prices.

At the same time, the government leadership voiced its disapproval of the excessive price rises applied in a series of cases by small-scale industries and in the services sector -- that is, in those branches of the economy which make use of the full independence that results from introducing economic reform.

The Government Presidium worked on means for the state to protect the population's interests, chiefly of that part of the population which lives in the most difficult conditions. The government leadership points to the necessity for greater effectiveness in the self-management (?actions) of the inhabitants and shop committees in the area of controlling the distribution and rationing of products. The Government Presidium appeals to members of all the trade unions who work in trade to better organization sale, to be resourceful in eliminating lines, to suit work time to social needs, and to combat dishonesty and illegal forms of sale. Alleviating trouble connected with shopping depends to a large extent on shop staffs.

PRICE OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON PHASED INCREASES

LD101036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The title of an interview in ZYCIE WARSZAWY with the chairman of the State Price Commission, Zdzislaw Krasinski, and his deputies, Wojciech Pruszs and Antoni Gryniewicz, is in the form of a question, in fact an important question. It reads: "Will Prices Take Us by Surprise?"

Marek Przybylec's interlocutors stated that they will not take us by surprise. Referring to the booklet dealing with the proposed increase, the representatives of the State Price Commission stated that it should be available in kiosks between 20 and 25 October. It will contain a timetable of increases, or strictly speaking their two variants.

The first variant comprises several stages, the first of which -- price increases for bakery products and flour -- we already have behind us. The second stage will be the increase of prices for fuel, electricity, central heating, gas, sugar, and potato flour. The third stage comprises dairy products: milk, cheese, butter and vegetable fats. The next stage will be the price increase for meat and its products, sea fish and animal fats. Between these stages there will be an increase of prices for alcohol and gasoline. This is one variant.

The second variant provides for a one-time increase of all prices. At each stage a compensation, agreed during the consultation, will be paid. Depending on the outcome of the consultation either the first or the second variant will be introduced.

When can we expect the increases? The answer is about a month after the beginning of the consultation, that is, after the publication of the booklet or sometime in the second half of November.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE OFFICIALS VIEW MEAT SHORTAGE

LD092228 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Discussion between Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture, and Andrzej (Bos), director general in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services -- live in studio]

[Excerpts] [(Bos)] The signals coming from society about the shortage of meat give a picture of the real state of affairs. The meat shortage at the moment is drastic and is causing ferment in society in many places throughout the country. The trade has practically no reserves, and deliveries from the industry are exceptionally irregular and are not being carried out in full. We have, simply, in ration book supplies -- in relation to the standards for ration book supplies -- a very serious gap. A considerable amount of supplies is not being delivered. In the current situation, we are taking a series of measures in the trade to minimize these shortages, mainly affecting the shops supplying the people's rations. These are measures such as cutting supplies to the catering trade to a minimum and cutting deliveries to outlets which are not shops. The government was even forced to make a decision to cut ration book allocations for some groups of the population by 20 percent. All these efforts, however, cannot yield the expected results in the form of the industry meeting its obligations resulting from the rationing system -- in fact, market shortages still occur to a serious extent. How the situation will develop is hard to say. The prospects are none too good. Everything depends on an increased meat supply to the market, because streamlining the retail trade in itself, unfortunately, cannot yield the expected results in the form of honoring all the ration books which the people possess.

[Kacala] First, the production situation. Animal production, particularly of pigs, dropped in relation to last year by more than 2 million head. It is a distant date today, but I would like to recall that last year was marked by a catastrophic drop in fodder production, and as a result, animal production today is feeling this drop drastically.

We are talking about a 13-14 percent drop in production of pigs; equally painful and drastic was the drop in the number of beef cattle. In practice, only poultry production is being maintained at a level approximate to last year's, although this needs a great fodder effort. The supply situation: the drop in pigs is 14 percent, and similarly in other sectors; however, the drop in supplies is considerably more drastic. It amounts to 25-28 and even 30 percent, depending on (?the day), because we carry out a daily analysis of supplies. What is the reason for this? Primarily, the drop in deliveries of animals to the socialized trade. The farmers, who in some cases make very hard demands, say that the weak inflow of the means of production, such as coal, for pig producers, is constantly causing problems. Since 1 October, the increased pig procurement prices have caused an increase in deliveries by several hundred tons a day to the socialized trade. However, these are still amounts -- in line with what the director has said -- which do not meet the requirements emerging from the sum of meat essential to honor the entire ration book system.

WARSAW REPORTS ON FOOD INDUSTRY FIGURES

LD131016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Here are some facts published recently by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY. During the first three quarters of the current year the food industry supplied the market with foodstuffs worth Z2 billion more than in the same period last year. However, it should be taken into consideration that this sum also includes cigarettes and tobacco, alcohol and flour products, the price of which increased during this period. Market supplies are still influenced by the poor agricultural results of last year. During the first 9 months of the current year, meat supplies to the market were nearly 16 percent lower than in the same period last year. The low level of procurement of animals for slaughter, which is continuing to fall even lower, has also caused insuficient supplies of animal fat to the market. It appears that the supply of poultry has been high; it has gone up by 6 percent. The supply of refined edible oils went up by 31 percent, and margarine by 10 percent. As far as flour and groats are concerned, it appears that at present, following the introduction of new prices for these articles, the demand is being satisfied.

And now some forecasts: The plan of food supplies for October, November and December shows that supply of foodstuffs is closely linked with the situation in agriculture. Therefore, due to the low level of procurement of animals for slaughter, one cannot expect an improvement in the supply of meat and meat products. Compared with the fourth quarter of last year, there will also be less animal fats and nearly 2 percent less poultry on the market. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the market demand for flour, groats and cereal flakes will be satisfied and the supply of sugar is to be increased.

COAL PRODUCTION SITUATION REPORTED, VIEWED

Production Figures

LD100202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry informs us that yesterday over 601,000 tons of coal were mined. A month ago, on a similar day, this figure was lower by 12,000 tons. The fact should be noted that for the last 3 consecutive days the output of coal exceeded 600,000 tons.

Need for Saturday Work Noted

LD122254 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 12 Oct 81

["Work in Coal Mines on Saturdays Indispensable" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- During their voluntary work last Saturday, Polish miners produced 130,416 tons of coal, i.e., almost 31,000 tons of coal less than in the preceding week. This fact is most disquieting as supplies of coal will decide in a large measure how the Polish nation is going to live through the approaching winter.

The government has given to the miners recently an extra pay for additional work on Saturday expecting that this would help increase the production of coal. However, Solidarity union protested against such incentives. Negotiations on the issue between the government and the union failed to produce any result so far. The government side has declared that it is ready to reconsider the controversial decision if the trade unions present some other realistic proposals that would guarantee the indispensable growth of coal production whereas Solidarity has suspended the realization in coal mines of the National Consultative Commission's appeal for work on 8 Saturdays off, linking the issue to results of the negotiations.

Meanwhile, the present level of coal production on week days (slight over 600,000 tons daily) fails to secure the needs of both the economy and the society. Therefore, it is high time to end the dispute in coal mining.

SIERADZ OFFICIALS, MINISTER DISCUSS SUPPLIES

LD102302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] On the initiative of Janusz Urbaniak, first secretary of the Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee, in connection with demands raised at meetings with workforces of the voivodship, talks were held in Sieradz today between the representatives of voivodship authorities and the minister of domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec.

The subject discussed was the difficult supply situation in the region. Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec, together with voivodship authorities, agreed on measures that should improve the current critical situation.

FARMERS GROUPS PRESENT CONCERNS TO OFFICIALS

Potato Shortage

LD122028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] At today's meeting of deputy chairmen of voivodship Unions of Farmers' Cooperatives, Samopomoc Chlopska, which took place in Warsaw, it was said that the purchase and sale of edible potatoes should be streamlined. There is an expectation of difficulties with the full management of potatoes, for although people are relying on a large harvest, in many regions of the country shortages are being felt in the purchase of edible potatoes by 7 October. Parish cooperatives bought about 500,000 tons of edible potatoes, which represents only 47 percent of the contracted amounts. This has a negative effect on the implementation of orders put in by the largest consumers of this commodity. At present, about 500,000 tons of edible potatoes are needed for there to be sufficient supply for the present and for winter stocks for the town. This is happening because despite a far larger potatoe harvest than a year ago, some suppliers are not fulfilling their contracts because they are counting on higher prices in the spring of next year. The farming cooperatives, which concluded a contract with the producers, states that it will only buy all the potatoes on contract during the autumn period, and does not guarantee it will receive them in spring.

Occupied Ministry Building

LD091952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The minister of agriculture and food economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, received a group of 20 farmers from the villages of Great (Przybory) and Little (Przybory) in Siedlce Voivodship on 5 October. They demanded the restoration of the land possession system prior to the 1978 settlement carried out at the proposal of a majority of farmers. The minister pointed out that such a decision could be taken only on the basis of agreement between all farmers. As a sign of protest the group remained in the conference room in the ministry.

On 7 October another group of farmers from the same locality arrived at the ministry building, threatening protest action should the pre-1978 system be restored. All compromise solutions are being rejected by the farmers who are at the ministry.

WROCLAW TAXI DRIVERS PROTEST FUEL SHORTAGE

LD111050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The lack of gasoline in Wroclaw has prompted a protest by Wroclaw taxi drivers. Since the early hours of this morning the taxi drivers have lined up outside a filling station especially set aside for them. The line of cars was over 2 kilometers long. At 1000 a meeting was held between the drivers and representatives of the authorities, the directorate of the commercial center for the oil industry and the association of private trade and services.

The issue was resolved by a compromise. The station set aside for them will receive 25,000 liters of gasoline daily. The taxi drivers appointed a special committee which will oversee the fair allocation of gasoline. Each taxi driver will be able to fill his tank every other day.

SEJM COMMISSION ON SELF-MANAGEMENT MEETS

LD121848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The press department of the Sejm chancellery reports that the first session of the Presidium of the newly formed Sejm Commission for Matters of Employees' Self-Management in Enterprises took place today in the parliament building.

Initially, the assumptions of the commission's work plan were discussed. The deputies stressed the need to adopt a concept of the work which would allow for supervision of the implementation of the bill on enterprise self-management, while at the same time retaining contacts with the self-managements which are being created.

It was also established that in the near future, members of the Sejm commission will make visits to selected enterprises, in order to familiarize themselves with the practical problems connected with the creation of self-managements, in the context of the Sejm law dated 25 September. They will also be able to acquaint themselves with the experience of the already existing employees' self-managements.

It was established that the first plenary session of the commission will take place on 20 October.

OFFICIALS OBSERVE ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Greetings Received

LD110830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0722 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the anniversary of the Polish People's Army, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has conveyed greetings in a telegram sent to the premier and minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Leaders Attend Promotion

LD092208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, a ceremony took place in Belweder during which promotion papers were presented to the newly appointed generals of the Polish Army and the Citizens' Militia (MO). Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, and Wojciech Jaruzelski were present at the ceremony.

The promostions to the grade of major general of the Polish Army were awarded to Colonels Tadeusz (Ojga), Wlodzimierz Kwaczeniuk, Piotr Szweda, Edward Wlodarczyk and Marian (Pisalka).

Promotion to the grade of major general of the MO [Citizens' Militia] were awarded to Colonels Bernard Naregowski and Zdzislaw (Karewicz).

Milewski Attends Air Ceremony

LD101232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Ceremonies connected with the unveiling of a monument dedicated to Polish airmen fighting on various World War II fronts took place today in Warka to mark the 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Air Force.

Among others present at the ceremonies were Politburo member Miroslaw Milewski; the deputy minister of national defense, Florian Siwicki; the deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, Gen Albin Zyto; and the representative of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, General (Georgiy Chernenko).

Also today a solemn ceremony, placing the cornerstone for the Warka culture house was held. The building will be erected to honor the heroic Polish airmen who fought in August 1944 over Warka and on all World War II fronts. Soldiers of the Polish People's Army will take an active part in its construction.

Meetings between the Polish Army and veteran officers with the community will also continue today. Many events marking the 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Army have been prepared in military units and garrisons.

Grzyb at Ceremony

LD111050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Army, a monument to Polish airmen was solemnly unveiled today. The ceremony was attended by Politburo members Zofia Grzyb and Miroslaw Milewski, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Barcikowski Marks Day

LD122114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the occasion of Polish Army Day, various events are being held all over the country. A 24-gun salute was fired in the capital at noon today in accordance with the order of the minister of national defense.

A delegation of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, including Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Kukulka, deputy chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, and Alfred Beszterda, secretary of the Democratic Party Central Committee, laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A delegation of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, laid a wreath at the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet Army.

A delegation of the Soviet Embassy, led by Ambassador Boris Aristov, and delegations of the diplomatic missions of other socialist countries also laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum.

Press Views Day

LD122035 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1522 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- On the occasion of Polish Armed Forces Day, which is marked today, the Polish press publishes many commentaries and articles about the formation of the Polish Armed Forces, about Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and about the modern Polish Armed Forces.

TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that the People's Polish Armed Forces, formed in the USSR, covered the victorious route from Lenino to Berlin shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army. After the end of the war the Polish People's Armed Forces played an active part in the reestablishment and development, as well as in the strengthening of the defense capability of people's Poland. The army performs the tasks of defense capability with great responsibility both within the country and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. The Polish People's Armed Forces deem this particular defense alliance of the socialist states as something extraordinarily valuable, realizing that in the modern world a state like Poland can only effectively organize its defense within a context of allied interaction with other friendly countries.

Providing an example of disciplined activity and conscientious service, Polish soldiers play an active part in the life of society. Supporting the efforts of the party and authorities and helping to maintain social order, the Polish Armed Forces have a stabilizing influence on the development of the situation and make a constructive contribution to overcoming the present crisis, the PZPR Central Committee organ stresses.

In a commentary devoted to Polish Armed Forces Day, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that the Polish soldier was always at the front line where things were the hardest. He has confirmed his deep socialist patriotism with self-denial, initiative and integrity in service and labor for the country.

We will continue to ensure that the Polish Armed Forces take part in stabilizing the country's sociopolitical and economic values. Thus the irresponsible actions of forces hostile to socialism provoke our resolute protest. On this festive day we again affirm our unshakable will to serve the people.

The slogan of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, of the party which created the People's Armed Forces and which today guides the process of country's socialist renewal of the country -- We Will Defend Socialism as Well as Independence -- this slogan is our deep conviction and also a command. We will cherish it as the apple of our eye and defend it with all our strength in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army, and other armies of the Warsaw Pact. For history has shown, and modern times confirmed, that this alliance is vitally necessary to us, the Polish People's Armed Forces paper points out.

Celebrations Abroad

LD130950 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- On the 38th anniversary of the Armed Forces of People's Poland today celebrations, including friendship soirees, were held in a number of foreign countries. Wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid at sites commemorating Polish soldiers who had fallen in the fight for Poland's liberation.

In the locality of Lenino where on October 12th, 1943 the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division underwent its baptism of fire a rally was held today, organized by the Belorussian Regional Communist Party Committee and local party authorities and attended by a 40-member delegation from Poland, the participants in the Lenino battle and war veterans. Speeches delivered at the rally recalled the traditions and the development of the Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms.

Celebrations were also held at the town of Katyn (Smolensk region) where a wreath was laid on behalf of the Polish Embassy in Moscow by its military attache, General Ignacy Szczesnowicz. Flowers were also laid by the local officials and school youth.

In Moscow, the central event to mark the celebrations of People's Poland Armed Forces' Day was a gala meeting organized today at the "Rot-Front" confectionary works, the crew of which is a group member of the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship. The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, with chairman Stanislaw Wronski.

In a speech delivered during the meeting, the head of the Political Department of the Military Political Academy in Leningrad, General Vasiliy Danilov expressed conviction that the PUWP and Poland's working class will manage to combat the anti-socialist forces to ensure a further successful development of Polish-Soviet friendship and People's Poland as a socialist state.

In Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic a wreath-laying ceremony took place at the memorial of the Polish soldier and the German anti-fascist. The celebrations organized at the monument commemorating the participation of Polish soldiers in the storming of Berlin were attended, inter alia, by the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Piotr Abrasimov.

The day of the Polish People's Armed Forces was celebrated also in Sofia, Havana, Paris and FRG towns.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONGRESS IN WARSAW

Congress Begins 11 Oct

LD111816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] In the congress hall of Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science, the constituent congress of the Grunwald Patriotic Federation, an organization numbering 250,000 members has begun. It is expected the congress will confirm an action program. The election of authorities and the adoption of resolutions are also anticipated.

3-Year Program Adopted

LD112300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the constituent congress of the Grunwald Patriotic Association, an organization numbering 250,000 members, as held in Warsaw today. This was the second round of the congress, the first round of which took place in Olsztyn in July.

Today the program of the association's activity for the next 3 years was endorsed and supplementations to the statute were adopted. The congress sent a message to general officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the Polish People's Army on the occasion of Soldiers' Day tomorrow. It also addressed an appeal to the nation which states that a restoration of moral order in the nation is a sine qua non for the success of renewal in every sphere of life.

Appeal to Nation Issued

LD121528 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- A constitutional congress of the Grunwald Patriotic Association, an organization with 250,000 members, was held here on October 11. This was the second round of the congress and its first round was held in Olsztyn on July 4-5.

The Grunwald programme of action for the coming 3 years was approved and amendments to its statute were also adopted during the Warsaw congress. Participants in the congress issued an appeal to the nation saying: "We deem the restoration of moral order in the nation as an indispensable condition for the success of the renewal in all spheres of life. This goal will not be achieved unless national culture is raised to the rank of a factor shaping human attitudes".

Film director Bohdan Poreba is chairman of the Grunwald Chief Council and Kazimierz Cwojda is chairman of the organization's National Board.

"The central authorities are headquartered in Warsaw. The association operates through 23 regional and voivodship divisions. The association is faithful to the testament of the dead and living fighters for free, sovereign and just Poland, will see to the propagation of all glorious national traditions that laid foundations for Poland among the society. The motto of the Grunwald programme is the slogan 'For Your Freedom and Ours'," said deputy chairman of the chief council Professor Roman Moraczewski in an interview for PAP.

GLEMP PREACHES SERMON IN BYDGOSZCZ CATHEDRAL

LD112006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp, Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, visited Bydgoszcz today. This was the new primate's first visit to his home diocese. He was accompanied by a group of priests from Poznan and Gazizno Archdiocese who, like the primate, were ordained 25 years ago. In the parish church in Bydgoszcz Starowka, the primate joined prayers that were held for priests who were celebrating their ordination and married couples who were celebrating 50 years of marriage.

Next, the procession with the relics of St Wojciech which has been brought to Bydgoszcz from Gzniezno Cathedral, passed through the city center to St Wincenty Basilica where Father Jozef Glemp celebrated a solemn holy mass. In his homily, the primate of Poland spoke, among other things, about the role of the church in the current crisis in the country. He stressed that the church in Poland does not make claims to play the role of any political force whatsoever, but wants to serve the whole community to the same extent. He also pointed out the significance of the social hope which the entire mankind pins on the latest Papal encyclical on human labor by John Paul II.

FOOD SUPPLY SHORTAGES CAUSE INCREASING CONCERN

Government Decree

AU091848 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 81 p 1

["Decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania on Measures to Preclude and Combat Acts Which Affect the Proper Supply of Consumers"]

[Text] To ensure the proper supply of the people with food stuffs, the respect of the norms of socialists ethics and equity, and taking into consideration the requests forwarded by a great number of citizens to apply firm measures toward all those who, through the theft, destruction or damage of agricultural produce from the public wealth or through the hoarding of food stuffs in excess of their own consumption needs, cause disturbances in supplies and disrupt the general interest of consumers, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The purchase from state and cooperative trade units for the hoarding of quantities -- in excess of the needs of a family for a period of 1 month -- of edible oil, sugar, flour, corn flour, rice, coffee and other food stuffs, whose hoarding affects the interests of the other consumers and the proper supply of the people, constitutes an offense of profiteering and will be punished, in keeping with the provisions of the penal code by 6 months to 5 years imprisonment.

The provisions of the preceding article will not be applied in the case of vegetables, potatoes or fruit purchases constituting normal supplies for the winter. The purchase of bread or other farinaceous products for animal fodder will be punished also according to the punishment outlined in the above article.

Article 2. People who have stockpiles of the food stuffs outlined in Article 1 are obligated to return the product quantities that exceed their family consumption needs for a month to trade units within 3 days from the date of the present decree; they will receive their equivalent value in keeping with the legal purchase prices. Failure to return those additional food stuffs within 3 days will be viewed as an offense and will be punished in conformity with the punishment under Article 1.

Article 3. The peoples counsils are obligated to take measures so that the state and cooperative trade units will sell sugar and edible oil only to those citizens who reside or work at units in the respective locality. In big localities, the peoples councils can establish stores for supplying people with sugar and edible oil in their area with a view to ensuring a smooth supply and to avoid crowds and citizens having to travel.

Article 4. The personnel of trade units are obligated to sell to consumers the food stuffs outlined under article 1 only in the quantities and under the conditions established by the peoples councils. The nonobservance of the provisions of Article 1 constitutes an offense and is punishable by 6 months to 5 years imprisonment.

Article 5. It is an offense punishable by 6 months to 5 years imprisonment -- if the law does not envisage a greater punishment -- to commit the theft, in any form, from public wealth of agricultural products from fields, from transportation means and from places where such products are stored or sold. It is also an offense and will be punished in keeping with the penal code provisions if agricultural products in places envisaged under Article 1 are destroyed or damaged in any form intentionally or by default. The deeds envisaged in the president article are in all cases within the competence of judiciary bodies.

Article 6. The agricultural products which are the subject of offenses outlined under Articles 1, 2 and 4 will be confiscated in keeping with the penal code provisions.

Other Government Efforts

AU092106 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Acting in the spirit of the party program provisions of constantly improving the living standard of the working people and of the law on supplies, the local bodies of the state power and trade organizations are carrying out a sustained effort to constantly improve the activity of ensuring the people's supply with agricultural products and foodstuffs.

In this respect, figures illustrate that the excess products envisaged for the fourth quarter of the current year are eloquent. Thus, compared with the same period last year, the 1,400 stores and public food units in Bucharest have made available for its residents 1,300 tons more meat, 810 tons more edible oil, 1,230 tons more sugar. The quantities of foodstuffs that will be made available for consumers this quarter amount to 84 hectoliters more milk, 27,000 tons more vegetables and almost 4,500 tons of more fruits.

In conformity with the supply program drawn up for the fall-winter period, more than 500,000 tons of potatoes, that is 38 percent more than in the similar preceding period, will be made available for the people up to the emergence of the new crops; some 650,000 tons of field vegetables, that is 56 percent more; and more than 200,000 tons of cabbage, that is 39 percent more than before. An amount of 164,000 tons of fruits and 100,000 tons of grapes will be sold; these are also much higher quantities than those sold during the preceding period.

At the same time, the relevant bodies are acting to expand the trade network by establishing another 10,000 mobile trade points, to modernize markets for agricultural produce and foodstuffs and to increase the number of workers in that sector, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for the normal and civilized progress in trade activity.

Meetings have taken place in numerous enterprises and institutions during which workers, technicians and engineers and clerks indignantly condemned the mentality of certain citizens to hoard quantities of goods which exceed by far their own and their families' consumption needs, a mentality which in some cases turns into profiteering practices. Those who took the floor and stressed that there are enough products in markets also presented proposals to the local bodies to take measures aimed at combating profiteering and greed and to improve the people's smooth supply with certain products.

These proposals include, for instance, resumption of the system of selling prepackaged goods, the organization -- attached to industrial units -- of certain ordering services, the organization of centers for selling basic products in enterprises and institutions and the introduction of coupons that will ensure the purchase of basic foodstuffs and the strengthening of the role of public control teams.

At the same time, the speakers stressed the need to increase the role of public opinion in ensuring a smooth supply process.

Ceausescu Visits Markets

AU101613 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning paid a working visit to main agricultural and food markets, department stores and economic units in Bucharest. The party secretary general and president of the republic was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Emil Bobu, Cornelia Filipas, Gheorghe Pana, Petru Enache and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry."

The following units were visited: "Dorobanti" and "Obor" markets, the "Aversa" enterprise for pumps, the "Unirii" market and "Unirea" department store, "Amzei", "Ilie Pintilie" and "Moghioros" markets and the "Tricodava" enterprise. This new working visit is "Part and parcel of the constant dialogue between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the working people and an expression of the party secretary general's particular concern with the socioeconomic development of the fatherland and the implementation of the 12th RCP Congress decisions."

During his visit to the "Aversa" enterprise for pumps and the "Tricodava" textile factory, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu noted the achievements attained by these industrial units in fulfilling plan tasks, increasing labor productivity, reducing production costs and attaining the export production targets.

The questions concerning supplies to the people and the measures required to commendably meet the people's requirements were the main topics of the working dialogue the party secretary general had with the Bucharest inhabitants and relevant trade officials in various food markets and the big "Unirea" department store. "In the markets visited, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined ways and means for implementing decisions adopted by the party-state leadership concerning appropriate and rational supplies of agricultural and food products, meat, fish, eggs, milk, milk products, vegetables and fruits, improving overall trade activities, modernizing services to customers and making rational use of storage and selling facilities." Particular emphasis was laid on ensuring smooth supplies to the people, by improving the stockpiling and selling of agricultural produce and foodstuffs in markets.

"The housewives and other working people who participated in the dialogue with the party secretary general expressed gratitude for his constant concern with consistently improving supplies to the people, fully meeting requirements for material assets and ensuring high quality services in markets and stores. "They also expressed satisfaction with the measures adopted by the party and state to regulate supplies to the people."

Citizens Endorse Decree

AU121759 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1700 GMT on 12 October carries a feature consisting of recorded interviews with working people, inquiries and statements by responsible officials in connection with the recent State Council decree on food supplies and food hoarding.

Workers at the Iasi synthetic fibers enterprise, at the Balanta enterprise of Sibiu and at the Suceava printing enterprise state that the decree was received with "particular satisfaction," as it comes to eliminate food hoarding and profiteering. The workers blame the shortage partly on trade personnel, "who know that they should not sell more than is necessary for one family." They also welcome the "severe sanctions" established against people apprehended stealing produce from the fields. The workers state that "The decree is proof of the party-state leadership's receptiveness to public opinion," which requested legal measures against people disrupting the flow of food supplies.

At a Bucharest food store, the radio reporter recorded statements by people who came to return staples such as sugar, oil, wine or flour they had bought in excess of their immediate needs. A store manager in Ploiesti states: "We trade personnel also welcomed with complete approval and satisfaction the State Council decree designed to preclude and combat disruptions in consumer supplies."

In a telephone interview, the mayor of an Ilfov county commune says that villagers have increased their deliveries of vegetables to Bucharest stores to contribute to smooth supplies.

In another recorded interview, Gheorghe Preda, deputy chairman of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, outlines organizational measures adopted "to ensure appropriate supplies in keeping with real consumer requirements." He states that after the publication of the decree, "The volume of sales of sugar, oil, flour and corn flour has dropped," not because stocks were cut back, but because people grasped the meaning of the decree and bought only according to their needs.

Civic Support

AU121950 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 11 October devotes all of page 4 to citizens' reactions to the recent State Council decree on preventing and combating disruptions in food supplies. Those interviewed unanimously express "full approval, profound satisfaction and active support for the measures established to prevent and combat profiteering and stockpiling, which are incompatible with our socialist ethics." They state that it is only "necessary and just" that "those who commit antisocial, selfish acts affecting our normal life and regular consumer supplies should be punished as they deserve."

Some reports deal with people caught stealing corn directly from the fields, and with others feeding their animals on bread or corn flour bought in the city, and cite citizens demanding severe punishment.

Press on Government Measures

AU121924 [Editorial Report] The Romanian press on 8, 9 and 10 October continues to carry reports on food supplies, on people found hoarding food staples, on profiteering and on dishonesty among food store employees. In addition, the press cites citizens' requests for measures against people engaging in such behavior.

SCINTEIA on 8 October carries on pages 1 and 2 a report by Laurentiu Duta on the findings of a team of working people's controllers at Bucharest markets and stores entitled "Resolute Public Opposition to Greed!" The author states that "there are sufficient supplies for normal, regular consumption, but not for the... "private grocery stores" of greedy individuals intent on profiteering." After giving names of people hoarding food for their own use or for profit, buying up large quantities of grapes and sugar to make wine illicitly or buying sackfulls of bread and corn to feed animals, the author cites discussions with citizens who request resolute stens against such people.

ROMANIA LIBERA on 8 October carries on pages 1 and 2 "Open Letter to Uncle Dumitru Constantin and the Likes of Him" by writer Paul Everac, in which he says he could not find sugar and oil for a few fall preserves because of individuals who bought them by the 100 kilograms for "crass profiteering."

The same ROMANIA LIBERA issue carries on page 5 a 1,800-word article by M. Radian: "Commercial Norms Violated, and Who stands To Profit as a Result." After citing figures in support of the statement that food stores are even better stocked than in other years, he says: "Let us clearly state that the crowded stores are the work of some of our people," who buy up anything and everything they can for profit, and of others, "generally honest people, who fall pray to the buying fever" and stock up beyond reason. To that he adds food store employees who, "devoured by cupidity, engage in transactions as a result of which various products take other roads than those of consumer supplies at state prices." Unfortunately, he adds, current regulations are not sufficient to deal with the situation, and hence, many citizens have required "harsher legal provisions" to deal with "unscrupulous individuals."

In the same vein, SCINTEIA on 9 October carries on page 2 a 2,400-word feature with the heading: "Public Opinion Forcefully Demands Drastic Steps Against Those Who Undermine Regular and Orderly Consumer Supplies!" Citizens are cited requesting the "State bodies to resolutely do their duty against elements who disrupt supplies."

ROMANIA LIBERA on 9 October carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by S. Mircescu entitled "Goods Under the Counter and Illicit Gains in the Pocket," again citing figures demonstrating ample food supplies and examples of store managers who sell in bulk to preferred customers for higher prices. The author ends with the conclusion that "Goods stashed away for profit must be confiscated and those found guilty of such practices brought before justice bodies and harshly punished."

On page 5 of the same issue, Cornelia Simonescu publishes a 1,500-word article blaming some shortages and supply disruptions on lack of containers, which are not collected from buyers due to managerial inefficiency.

Bucharest SCINTEIA on 10 October carries a 500-word editorial on page 1 and devotes all of page 2 to citizens' reactions to hoarding and profiteering, and their requests for energetic measures to combat them. The feature also states that "Villagers are obligated, in accordance with the law, to produce their own meat, eggs, milk, fruit and other agricultural and food products." In addition, "People's councils must firmly apply the law and ensure that citizens around Bucharest and other cities raise animals and poultry, and grow vegetables and so forth for their own consumption and for marketing."

Press Reports Supplies

AU081505 [Editorial Report] Romanian press on 6 October featured further reports on the situation prevailing at various Bucharest food stores.

SCINTEIA on 6 October carries on page 2 a 1,700-word report by SCINTEIA correspondents Gheorghe Graure and Octav Grumeza entitled "Food Cannot Be Canned in... Excuses". After stressing that this is high season for the canneries, that raw materials and facilities are in ample supply and that work is proceeding satisfactorily at most factories, the reporters note that in the course of their inquiries they also found unprocessed stocks due to lack of containers. Responsible for this situation are in the first place manufacturing factories which do not deliver containers, especially glass jars, in accordance with contracts, and retail units, which do not pass on to the cannaries jars brought back by buyers. Names and figures are supplied to illustrate the situation.

ROMANIA LIBERA on 6 October carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by I. Butnaru entitled "Trade Has Its Rules; Why, Then, Do Some Salesmen Act Upon Their Own?" After an introduction emphasizing the development of the trade netowrk in recent years, the author notes that this positive picture is marred by "Irrational stock allocation among retail units, and deficiencies in the transport, presentation and sale of foodstuffs." Those factors caused losses "in excess of 35 million lei in Bucharest in the past year." Some 95 percent of the losses are traced back to faulty administration and lack of packaging materials. However, difficulties are also caused by dishonest individual store managers (names and locations provided). "Alone during 10 days, controls have identified in Bucharest over 3 million lei worth of foofstuffs stashed away to be sold at profiteering prices to select customers."

ROMANIA LIBERA on 7 October carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Cornelia Simionescu: "Incompetence Coupled With Dishonesty," in which the author reports her findings at several food stores, including names of managers and sales personnel who ignore customers' needs and "the long lines forming." At some stores, food articles are stockpiled and kept back from buyers "For the use of the personnel." To this the author says: "Aside from the disorder it generates, arbitrarily keeping back goods can also be described as profiteering, traffic of influence, extracting advantages in return for services, and corrupt human relations." At one store, the managers were apprehended "Being rude, cheating on weights and selling at inflated prices." The author, however, adds examples of well-managed stores where efforts are made to accomodate customers.

SUNDIC EXAMINES SOLIDARITY CONGRESS STATEMENT

LD092118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The platform of the Polish trade union Solidarity, adopted by the delegates of this millions-strong organization at their first congress in Gdansk, ranks among those documents which will exert a powerful influence on the total development in Polish society now and in the future, regardless of who is for and who against the principles defined in the platform.

The first impression is that the program of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity offers dialogue and accord-seeking to all who are in favor of them. Defining itself as an organization of social change, which advocates the socialization of the system of management and economic activity within the framework of a self-managing Poland, the trade union Solidarity at the same time declared itself unreservedly in favor of respecting the status quo in Europe, in other words against undermining international alliances. Its obvious intention was to say by doing so that the trade union Solidarity was not against Poland's obligations in the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA and, at the same time, refute the assertion of numerous critics in the countries of the so-called socialist community, according to whom the trade union Solidarity was in favor of Poland renouncing the obligations which it had accepted.

The program of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity is written in such a way that as far as the possible reactions by the Polish state and party are concerned, it is difficult to accept or reject it in its entirety, all the more so as Solidarity has declared itself to be in favor of continuing the dialogue and accord-seeking and at the same time is advocating a self-managing Poland and social, religious, political and cultural pluralism.

One of the first reactions of the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU, in which Solidarity's platform is appraised as the negation of nearly everything that is socialist, concludes that the decisions of the Gdansk congress are being viewed with deep suspicion and that this appraisal of the platform is very close to -- not to say identical with -- the appraisals voiced for a long time now in the press and official documents of Poland's allies. However, this does not at all mean that the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government are not in favor of dialogue and accord-seeking despite the views which say that Solidarity is interfering in the affairs of the party, government and parliament. On the contrary, the gravity of the sitatuion in which Poland has found itself calls -- regardless of what anybody else thinks -- for the continuation of the dialogue and of accord-seeking, because any other way leads to catastrophe.

This is what the people in Solidarity are also aware of and in the platform which they adopted they warned against what could happen if there were no dialogue and no accord-seeking. Solidarity's message to the Polish leadership is that the people will not forgive anyone if they betray the ideals which have given birth to Solidarity or pursue any activity -- even if motivated by the best wishes -- which would lead to bloodshed and destruction of spiritual and materials gains. This message, the way it is phrased, also presupposes the obligation that the trade union will not resort to such activities either.

Though the trade union Solidarity represents a force which anyone in Poland and outside Poland must take into account, one has the impression, bearing in mind both the debate at the congress and the platform adopted at it, that Solidarity is demanding more than it is offering. Its demands are often exaggerated and even more often it loses sight of the fact that a considerable part of the responsibility for Poland's destiny is borne by the trade union itself.

The fact that the platform does not contain the word socialism, not to mention the appeal to the working class of the socialist countries adopted during the first part of the congress, makes the position of the Polish leadership more difficult, does not make the position of the Polish working class any easier and does not make it easier to find a way out of the existing crisis. Perhaps there will be less of this kind of thing in the coming period and the platform which the congress adopted gives one hope that this will be so.

At any rate, things would not be easy in Poland even if the two sides thought alike, so how could they be easy in the situation characterized by the two sides' attempts to test each other's strength.

KAMPUCHEA'S SIHANOUK CONCLUDES VISIT 9 OCT

LD091956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife left Yugoslavia today.

Prince Norodom arrived in Belgrade last Monday on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 9 OCTOBER

LD100555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- Wilson M. Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia, left Yugoslavia today after a 5-day official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. Chakulya was accompanied by members of the delegation of armed forces of the Republic of Zambia.

The guests from friendly nonaligned Zambia were seen off at Surcin Airport by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

KOMUNIST VIEWS ANTI-SFRY PROPAGANDA IN BULGARIA

LD092012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The unabated strength of anti-Yugoslav propaganda in Bulgaria casts doubts on the sincerity of Sofia and its declared wish for having good relations with Yugoslavia, KOMUNIST, the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, writes today.

To corroborate this conclusion, the weekly cites the attendance of a recent international congress of Bulgarian studies in Sofia by a number of notorious Ustasha emigres (the Ustashas were wartime collaborators of the fascist occupation troops in Croatia), the Bulgarian press coverage of a border incident which occurred on August 30, 1981 and the cancelling of an open-frontier meeting of Yugoslav and Bulgarian population, as well as the further increase in the number of anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian articles published in connection with the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

The propaganda machine in Sofia has developed an intense campaign in connection with the border incident in which an armed Bulgarian citizen was killed on Yugoslav territory, and tried to shift the blame on Yugoslavia, writes KOMUNIST. In doing so, it overlooks the basic facts, i.e., that the Bulgarian citizen crossed the frontier and that he was armed.

As far as the cancelling of the open-frontier meeting was concerned, KOMUNIST says the Bulgarian partner acted provocatively in trying to fit the meeting into the 1,300th anniversary celebration and even planning to present the visitors from Yugoslavia as "Bulgarians from Macedonia who join in the festivities."

KOMUNIST goes on to note that claims to a number of events and personages from history of the Macedonian people were again laid in several articles published by VOENO-ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK, the periodical of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Defence, No. 40 of 1981.

MOJSOV, VLASKALIC TOUR KOSOVO MUNICIPALITIES

Talk With Leaders

LD101130 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Prizren, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, today visited the municipalities of Prizren and Djakovica.

Lazar Mojsov and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, accompanied by Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, and Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial Committee, first inspected the Famipa metal and plastic products factory, one of the most successful collectives in Prizren, and then talked to the political and economic aktiv of the municipality.

Refki Dauti, president of the Prizren League of Communists Municipal Conference, Sevtislav Dolasevic, president of the Municipal Assembly, and other municipal leaders briefed Mojsov and Vlaskalic on the political security and economic situation in this commune of Metchija.

Refki Dauti stressed that the political situation in Prizren was relatively good, but that it was made complex both by subjective and objective difficulties and shortcomings in the economy and by the sporadic activity of enemy forces from the positions favoring Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which manifested itself in the form of the sporadic writing of slogans and attempts to cause alarm.

Recalling the intensified political and social work which followed the escalation of counterrevolutionary and enemy activities, Refki Dauti said that this work had not been maintained at the same level everywhere because of the shortcomings which had accumulated in the manner and methods of political work over the years. Not all the progressive forces had been reactivated in a number of environments, especially villages and schools, owing to the years of neglect for the work with the broad people's masses and there still were manifestations of opportunism among communists and a failure by them to understand that all the shortcomings and all the causes of the emergence of the nationalist and irredentist awareness in a number of people, especially young people, can be eliminated only through ceaseless involvement on all fronts.

Speaking about economic activities, representatives of the Prizren Municipality said that despite wide-ranging results the commune's economy was facing difficulties in obtaining reproduction and raw materials and foreign exchange and that this year's losses were greater than those of 1980. They also pointed out the need for a radical change in the original current and medium-term development plans and a reorientation toward the building of smaller processing capacities and for a better utilization of the potentials offered in the field of agriculture, fruit-growing and vegetable gardening.

Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Municipal Assembly, pointed out the town's communal problems and the heavy pressure caused in Prizren by immigration from the neighboring villages and other municipalities. The massive migration to Prizren, which had grown to 63,000 inhabitants during the past decade, is causing both social and political-security difficulties, because the people coming into the town were mainly those who had already clashed with the environment in which they had formerly lived. He said that about 5,000 houses were constructed in Prizren over the past 6 years without a construction permit and that dealing with the town's communal problems demands not only good organization and the adoption of a general town development plan, but also extensive resources.

During the meeting it was also stated that 576 Serbian and Montenegrin families had emigrated from the Prizren Municipality, mainly from villages, over the past 10 years, primarily for economic reasons, though various pressures had also been exerted. Such pressures still exist today, but energetic measures are being taken against those who are exerting them.

Prizren leaders and Famip officials briefed Mojsov and Vlaskalic on the good business results of the collective, which processes most of the silver, gold, cadmium and other metals mined in Trepca mines, which eloquently exposes the falsity of the enemy slogan about Kosovo's alleged exploitation.

Participating in the talk with the Prizren political-economic aktiv, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, first said that during his visit to Kosovo he saw that there are still many problems in the province, but that the League of Communists and the progressive forces had perceived the main direction of action. This is also characteristic for the Prizren commune and is also most important in political and overall social activity. It is not good when communists do not know what road to take and what to do and when they do not see any prospects, Mojsov said, adding that the communist party, that is the LCY, has had open prospects throughout its revolutionary activity. This also applied when the LCY was confronted with its greatest problems and with apparently insurmountable barriers. The LCY has always looked forward and sought, with Comrade Tito at its head, a way out of these difficulties. Thus we won victories and built this fraternal community of ours. While always looking forward, we will also thus overcome all problems and weaknesses now and in the future, even more united and firmer, Mojsov said.

You in the province have perceived at all levels the causes that led to the counterrevolutionary, nationalist and irredentist activity of the hostile forces. There is nothing that has been left unclarified. These causes and all evaluations are clear and there is no need to repeat them, but one must also never forget the gross, vandalistic expression of the most abominable possible passions of those people who, blinded by their hatred for all our successes and for the successes and results achieved in affirming the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, wanted to turn us back to that dark past when there were fratricidal conflicts here and in these regions. Those times have passed.

Our revolution defeated all attempts of the great powers to rule us. With our struggle we have united ourselves, and no attempts of the vandalistic forces will bring us back to those dark times, Mojsov stressed.

Assessing the past hostile developments in Kosovo, we communists must constantly bear in mind the basic lessons learned from these developments, Mojsov said, adding that the LCY has always critically perceived its mistakes and learned lessons from them. He must also do this now after the escalation of the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces operating from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. One of the basic lessons of the Kosovo developments is that communists must never reconcile themselves to any kind of nationalism, for we already have our experiences with the class enemy always opposing our development by provoking national hatred. You Kosovo communists must not reconcile yourselves to nationalistic phenomena, you must not resort to [word indistinct] and suppressing things, Mojsov stressed.

The other great lesson for you Kosovo communists is that you must constantly clearly differentiate between what is a true affirmation of the Albanian nationality and what is nationalism, that is, what provokes nationalist [word indistinct] and national hatred and exclusiveness, Mojsov said, stressing that the LCY has made constant efforts and that it will make even greater efforts to achieve the national equality of all people and to achieve a national affirmation, primarily of Albanians in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia, and to achieve overall progress and a solution to the difficulties that afflict the province.

The third lesson, Lazar Mojsov continued, is that we must protect ourselves and struggle against all kinds of isolation in national, republican, provincial and regional frameworks, and we must do so in all fields. We must also struggle against any breaking of links within what constitutes an organic entity and a common interest of all peoples and nationalities of our country.

In all this the League of Communists must always be a constantly active organization. We communists do not advocate that we be included in the power structure and then calmly watch what is happening around us. We favor being constantly active, for every formalistic activity and isolation within forums along with division pushes the League of Communists off to the edge of things. We must work for a militant, mobile organization of the League of Communists as the worker class' vanguard which struggles to develop and realize the worker class' historic interests, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed, adding that great lessons have been learned and experiences have been gained in the activity and [word indistinct] of the sociopolitical organizations, organs of authority and institutions of the delegate system which in Kosovo have been separated from the broad people's masses.

We must, Mojsov went on, be constantly in touch with the masses, have a dialogue with people and not be deaf to their needs and demands. You in Kosovo are on the right road toward the consolidation of stabilization, but on this road it is necessary to mobilize all self-managing institutions, organs and all sociopolitical organizations. Now we need to turn toward the future. The enemy tried to divert us from the great tasks of our further development. Great work on the stabilization of the economic situation lies ahead of us. Our internal resources and possibilities are not small.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, has a great potential and a great chance, if it follows the correct course, of developing much more rapidly and growing on sound foundations. It has mineral resources, energy potential and a great scope for the development of agriculture in the province.

We must reorient ourselves toward developing processing industries which will employ as many young people as possible, Lazar Mojsov said, stressing that the metal products factory in Prizren is the very best proof of the stupidity of the lies about the alleged exploitation of Trepca's metals and such enemy slogans as "Trepca Toils While Belgrade Grows."

The economy of Kosovo, Mojsov went on, is weighted down by long-lasting ills, such as excessive investment or delays in the building of major projects, which swallowed large resources set aside by associated labor in the republic, as well as heavy losses and illiquidity. These objects have to be completed as early as possible, so that the province can turn to the building of smaller processing capacities, stabilization and settling of all the other problems, Mojsov emphasized and added that the LCY Central Committee will adopt a long-term platform for the further comprehensive development of Kosovo at one of its forthcoming sessions and thus open up the prospect for a more beautiful life of all the working people and nations and nationalities of Kosovo and for more rapid and broader creation of jobs. In the course of doing all this we must beware of megalomania both in the economy and in our national development and we must seek the right way to achieve a greater degree of pooling of all of our national potentials and stronger togetherness and a higher degree of equality of all the nations and nationalities in the province, Mojsov said.

Dr Tihimor Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists, also took part in the talks with the political-economic aktiv of Prizren. He stressed that in all the talks he had had during his stay in Kosovo he came across a strong determination to put an end to hostile activity and a clear orientation towards further development. It is very important that we should now face this prospect and build more strongly our togetherness.

This should be discussed in every environment, Vlaskalic said, stressing that one of the elements of such a development is economic stabilization, both at present and as a long-term commitment.

He said that a process of healthy and comprehensive examination of the prospects for economic development was under way in the province, and pointed out that in this connection realistic and feasible projects should be considered. The overall program of stabilization must not be separated from the broadest masses of working people and citizens; all progressive forces should be involved in its realization, Vlaskalic said, noting that the youth organization has so far been neglected.

The course of self-management, brotherhood and unity, as well as togetherness, represent historic interests of the young and their future, he stated. However, we must have practical programs which will link and build historic interests of the young. If, however, we allow the youth to be brought up in the nationalistic spirit, if we allow them to be educated in this way by nationalistic teachers, if we do not train them to gain qualifications which will make it possible for them to get a job faster, then a question could arise as to what prospects the young have.

This is a big question and the League of Communists and all progressive socialist forces in Kosovo should devote their utmost attention to it. This is because the League of Communists has never lost touch with the young, Vlaskalic said, and because the league itself will be stronger if young people are in its front ranks.

We must struggle for brotherhood and unity and equality of all; we must struggle for equality and further affirmation of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, for equality of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, for their safety and against all forms of pressure on them to emigrate. Is there anything which is not only politically more significant but also more humane than the struggle for equality and togetherness of all, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic said.

At the end of the visit to Kosovo, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, visited plantation vineyards this afternoon and had meetings with [word indistinct] and agricultural workers in the village of Bec in the Djakovica Municipality. They also had talks with the political-economic aktiv of Djakovica.

Mojsov on Albania

AU102052 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Milisav Milic report on visit of Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, to Prizren on 9 October -- with portion recorded]

[Excerpt] Speaking about the propaganda activity of neighboring Albania toward Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said among other things:

[Begin recording] We should no longer be afraid of this propaganda. Earlier we kept silent. We wondered why we should enter into some kind of ideological campaign with these dogmatists and Stalinists who are blinded with hatred to such an extent that they do nothing but spout and sow this poisonous seed of discord and nationalism. We will no longer keep silent.

Let us fight every day against this poisonous propaganda which is in every circle. Let us openly come out in all of our circles, in the organizations of the League of Communists, in the SAWP organizations, in the work organizations, and in the local communities against this propaganda. Let us discuss these arguments of theirs: What do they offer us, what is their society like, what is our society like, what have they done for the development of their own people and what have we done? What are those human rights which they now speak of but which they have not even yet signed? They are one of the rare countries of this world which have not signed the well-known declaration on human rights. They did not accept the Helsinki agreements which instituted a code of behavior for Europe that could lead -- if it weren't for this constant competition of the big powers and the arms race -- to a stable peace and equitable international cooperation in Europe. What do they offer us? What is their system like?

Let us openly discuss these things. And let us not be afraid of their television, their ZERI I POPULLIT. They are reactionaries who withdraw into their mouseholes when they are confronted with light, with the clearness of the day in which we live. We must openly discuss this matter with all our people, and only in an open battle will we reduce the scope for the activity of these reactionary nationalistic forces. In an open struggle they will withdraw, as they are already withdrawing, as we can see from the numerous examples mentioned by comrades in Pristina yesterday, and at the university, in Urosevac and here today.

Naturally, we do not want to incite hatred toward neighboring Albania and its leadership. Let them do what they want. Their house is faraway, as our saying goes, but they should leave us alone.

The relations between our two countries can develop only on the foundations of full equality, noninterference, a respect for the roads taken by those who have chosen their own way, without offering one's own ideological recipes that are so obsolete that all people in the world have abandoned them. These relations must be developed on the foundations of full respect for equality, territorial integrity and sovereignty. They say that they are working for relations on an equal footing with our country, while at the same time they spout forth poison, hatred and nationalism.

We want cooperation with them. We want this cooperation because on both sides of the border you Albanians live and you should maintain the greatest possible human contacts, you should cooperate, exchange your experiences. However, this can only take place among free people.

The borders of Europe, as well as of the world -- even where there are ministates which have inherited even more difficult consequences as a result of colonial rule -- can no longer be changed by use of force. Anyone who thinks this can be done is a great adventurer or politically so misled and inexperienced that he cannot find his bearing in the world we live.

We are not trying to change borders, but rather to overcome them by means of equitable cooperation so that the border becomes an administrative line. We are making efforts to cooperate in all fields. We still want to cooperate with Albania, although we have had these bitter experiences. We trusted them on several occasions, but they have always deceived and even tried to bring dynamite into our house, to form illegal, subversive intelligence organizations whose aim is solely to introduce unrest and restlessness among you. Despite this, we are working for such an equitable cooperation. Let us hope that commonsense will prevail for once among these foolish people who are blinded by hatred, and that they will see that it is in their own interest, in the interest of the Albanian people as a whole, to rely on this Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which screens them from other evils. Had there been no Yugoslavia which does not interfere in their internal affairs, which protects them on our borders from other penetrations, who knows what would have happened to the present Albania? [end recording]

Leaders Conclude Visit

AU111636 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Concluding their 2-day visit to Kosovo, last night Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Belgrade League of Communists of Serbia, attended a session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo. At the session, the current political and security situation, the economic problems and the actions of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Socialist Youth and other organized socialist forces in the struggle against the hostile activities from the Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions, and for overcoming the difficulties faced by the Kosovo economy, were discussed.

Summing up his 2-day visit to Kosovo, Lazar Mojsov emphasized that he has gained positive impressions. In this connection, he assessed that certain changes have taken place in the political situation in the province and that the League of Communists should further continue a broad ideological-political action among the working people and citizens, who should be openly addressed about all problems. We must not allow the enemy -- although he is not resting -- to push us out of an open and broad ideological-political struggle, Mojsov stressed. Pointing out the tasks of the League of Communists, Mojsov said that the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress should be accelerated and that the past experiences in organizing the League of Communists of Kosovo for its actions, as well as past experiences in its ideological-political activity and its struggle against the enemy and to stabilize the entire situation in the province, should be reviewed and summed up within the framework of these preparations. In conclusion, Lazar Mojsov pointed out that a strong economic foundation has been laid in Kosovo and that it is possible to proceed from that foundation to the struggle for the province's quicker development.

Participating in the discussion at the session, Tihomir Vlaskalic emphasized that he has concluded that a turn has been made in the political action in Kosovo and that that action should be continued on an increasingly broad basis.

Petar Kostic, Ali Sukrija, Sinan Hasani, Azem Vlasi, Samije Hisani, Ilija Vakic and Riza Sapundzija participated in the discussion. Concluding the session, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, emphasized that the visit by Comrades Lazar Mojsov and Tihomir Vlaskalic to Kosovo has been very useful and has provided direct assistance and orientation for future work. Veli Deva also stressed that the past ideological-political and other activities in Kosovo have created the necessary conditions for further actions on a wide front for a complete stabilization of the situation and the province's quicker development.

SERBIAN PRESIDENT VIEWS STRUGGLE IN KOSOVO

LD111010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Trstenik, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- We have gathered here on the site of historic events, where the uprising against the fascist occupiers blazed from July 1941. The flame of the uprising soon engulfed this region, spreading unstoppably throughout the country, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said at a mass rally in Popina on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the battle of the Popinska River, which started 13 October 1941.

Speaking about the path we have traveled to date and the tasks facing us, Ckrebic referred to the serious difficulties at the present stage of development and stressed that the revival of extreme Albanian nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism in Kosovo gives a special dimension to the present complex situation.

The counterrevolution in Kosovo has been defeated. The past events are a serious warning which shows where statism, national isolation, and above all neglect of the League of Communists' struggle in Kosovo against nationalism and for self-management and togetherness within the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia can lead to. Stressing that the political struggle in Kosovo against Albanian nationalism and irredentism must acquire a lasting character, Ckrebic went on to say that all other nationalism, and for us particularly greater Serbian nationalism, also represents a real danger. For this reason the struggle against nationalism in one's own environment represents the greatest contribution to the overall struggle for the strengthening of unity, cohesion and togetherness in Yugoslavia. This struggle does not leave anyone out, because in essence every nationalism, regardless of its origins, represents a direct attack on the most shining heritage of the struggle of our nations and nationalities, on brotherhood and unity, togetherness, our self-management system and our nonaligned policy and standing in the world.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT PLAN

LD111052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pristina, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly held a session today at which it adopted the draft plan for the province's socioeconomic development in the period from 1981 to 1985. This document, which the provincial assembly will submit for a public discussion, envisages the average annual growth of the Kosovo economy's social product in the third medium-term period at the rate of 8.5 percent. Agricultural production should increase, according to plan, at the average rate of 5.7 percent -- more rapidly than in any planned period so far. The draft plan envisages an increase of 6 percent in the number of employed people in the province, according to which there would be 58,000 more jobs by 1985. The council judged that the estimates given in the plan were realistic and that their realization would mark the beginning of a change in the structure of the economy of Kosovo.

KOSOVO CHAMBER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH ALBANIA

AU101848 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Council for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the working organization of foreign trade [words indistinct] was held today at the Kosovo Economic Chamber. The meeting examined the implementation of the protocol pertaining to Yugoslavia's trade with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania this year. In the protocol that was signed and in the agreed list of commodities to be exchanged in 1981, the two countries agreed to exchange a volume of commodities worth $135 million. However, the implementation of the provisions of the list of commodities is not being fulfilled according to plan, because of difficulties created on both sides. A number of meetings were therefore held at the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia and at the Economic Chamber of Kosovo, at which possibilities were examined to promote exports and to intensify further economic cooperation.

The representatives of our province's economic organizations at today's meeting at the Economic Chamber concluded that good possibilities exist to meet by the end of the year the obligations undertaken in accordance with the list of commodities, particularly those commodities coming under the competency of the working organization of foreign trade (? ex-import) of Pristina.

The meeting also concluded that both exports and imports [passage indistinct] according to the list of commodities in order to intensify exports to Albania and [passage indistinct] of the exporting enterprises on the part of a number of collectives in the province.

Today's meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries at the Economic Chamber of Kosovo also considered a second proposal that trade with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania next year be [word indistinct].

RILINDJA VIEWS SERBIAN, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

AU092120 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Oct 81 p 7

[R. Rugova article: "Harmful Extremes"]

[Text] Among its numerous tasks, the Kosovo League of Communists action program confronted the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces with the task of preventing the further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and of investigating the causes of this emigration, but it also raised the question of adopting other adequate measures, including juridicial ones, with regard to those who are exerting pressure or who are behaving in contradiction with juridicial norms and against the principles of our community concerning the total equality of all nations and people. All behavior that contradicts these principles creates severe problems, particularly political problems, in the current situation prevailing in the province.

In recent months the commissions formed to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and to investigate the causes of this emigration have managed, with more or less success, to get into the crux of the theme. The evaluation so far shows that all honest Kosovars and all those who really appreciate the importance of the problem of emigration are committed to prevent the departure of Serbian and Montenegrin families from this soil, as well as to realistically assess the causes of such emigration. A real assessment of the causes is the primary task of the commissions themselves, but also of the sociopolitical organizations and other subjects of society. This is because nationalists of all hues want to manipulate this theme, among others, for their own purposes and against social self-management and against the brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities. One of the problems in this matter concerns the various extremes that appear in practice.

Indirect Pressures

This problem can be resolved through efficient, committed and considered action of the sociopolitical organizations and self-management organs, but also that of the state power organs to eliminate various forms of pressure, which at first sight might appear to be unimportant. The organized subjects are particularly confronted with the task of strictly implementing the laws and constitutional principles, as well as of ensuring order and life in the villages, streets, fields, schools and work organizations. Individuals who disregard the laws and public order and those who behave arrogantly and who have become a nuisance to everyone, including Albanians, must be efficiently opposed. They are known, just as those large peasant families and various individuals are known, who attempt to establish their own "laws" and norms of behavior in opposition to our laws, be it with regard to the buying and selling of land or in other human and intranational relations. These will surely cower if they feel the hand of the state power. As recommended, the organized subjects of society must oppose these extremes in every possible way.

However, proceeding from the theme of emigration, the political situation in the province is also burdened by other extremes. A struggle will be waged against all negative phenomena appearing in this connection through political action, but it will also be waged against the tendency to justify all emigration with economic, social or family reasons. In the same way, the tendency of pretending that all emigration has taken place under pressure will also be opposed. Both these extremes are harmful. Let us take, for example, the case of Rogozna in Mitrovica. In the 1971 census, this community had about 4,000 registered inhabitants (a community inhabited mostly by Serbs and Montenegrins); according to the last census, the population is 2,000. People from this community have emigrated precisely because they did not have better living conditions. They had no electricity, roads....

Or let us take the example of Pristina: Of about 520 people who are seeking permission to leave, 194 justify their demand on grounds of employment, 193 cite family reasons, 50 with marriage, 26 with education, 19 cite their incomes, 22 give housing reasons and one has stressed that he wants to leave because of the demonstrations.

No One Has the Right to Impose Conditions

The investigation of the causes of emigration covers the past 10 years, not without reason and deeper appreciation. [sentence as published] This has its reason also precisely because the largest and most obvious emigration took place over that period. The manifestation of emigration has also increased after the demonstrations caused by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. However, precisely in these recent months, other cases have arisen, which are also to be considered as negative extremes and harmful to the management of the current political action for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. Let us take Mitrovica as an example. About 400 people are seeking permission to leave this commune. Some physicians who had previously emigrated have returned through the engagement of subjective forces. Did they return after they had received higher personal incomes? But now the other physicians are complaining, or, as was stressed at a meeting, there are cases when people demand that their housing problems be resolved as a condition for not leaving Kosovo. No one can demand better living conditions than those that he himself creates on the basis of his work and its results and on the basis of norms stipulated also in judicial documents and self-management acts, because, if for no other reason, this would not contribute to resolving the question. On the contrary, the problem would be burdened with other negative segments which someone is waiting to exploit on account of those forces that do not desire the stabilization of the political and economic situation in Kosovo.

MONTENEGRO'S SRZENTIC ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD082254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Titograd, 8 October (TANJUG) -- The broad political public in Yugoslavia seriously resents that while everybody is insisting that responsibility for various shortcomings be established, very few concrete steps to this end are being taken. Central Committee President of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Montenegro Vojo Srzentic stated the above at a party meeting here in Titograd, the republican capital, in the context of Yugoslavia's current economic problems.

Responsibility for negative behaviour must be pinpointed, Srzentic said. It is high time to put an end to the practice of an opportunistic attitude towards economic tasks, he said speaking to the communists of the "Industrija - Import" enterprise which, itself, encounters problems, particularly in its exports.

The League of Communists has "withdrawn into itself" instead of mobilizing its membership, the working people and citizens for the solution of topical socio-economic tasks and difficulties, Srzentic said. He however, described as dangerous the tendency of placing the blame for the present difficulties exclusively on the League of Communists. Many of those responsible hide behind such a generalized assessment, the president of the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee added.

He noted that an indiscriminate criticism of all and everything in Yugoslav society is also in evidence and also that this is conducive to an atmosphere of defeatism. Those who can see only black, only chaos and confusion in our society those who forget the enormous results achieved in the economic development and social progress, are not, to say the least, equal to the present moment, Srzentic said.